

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

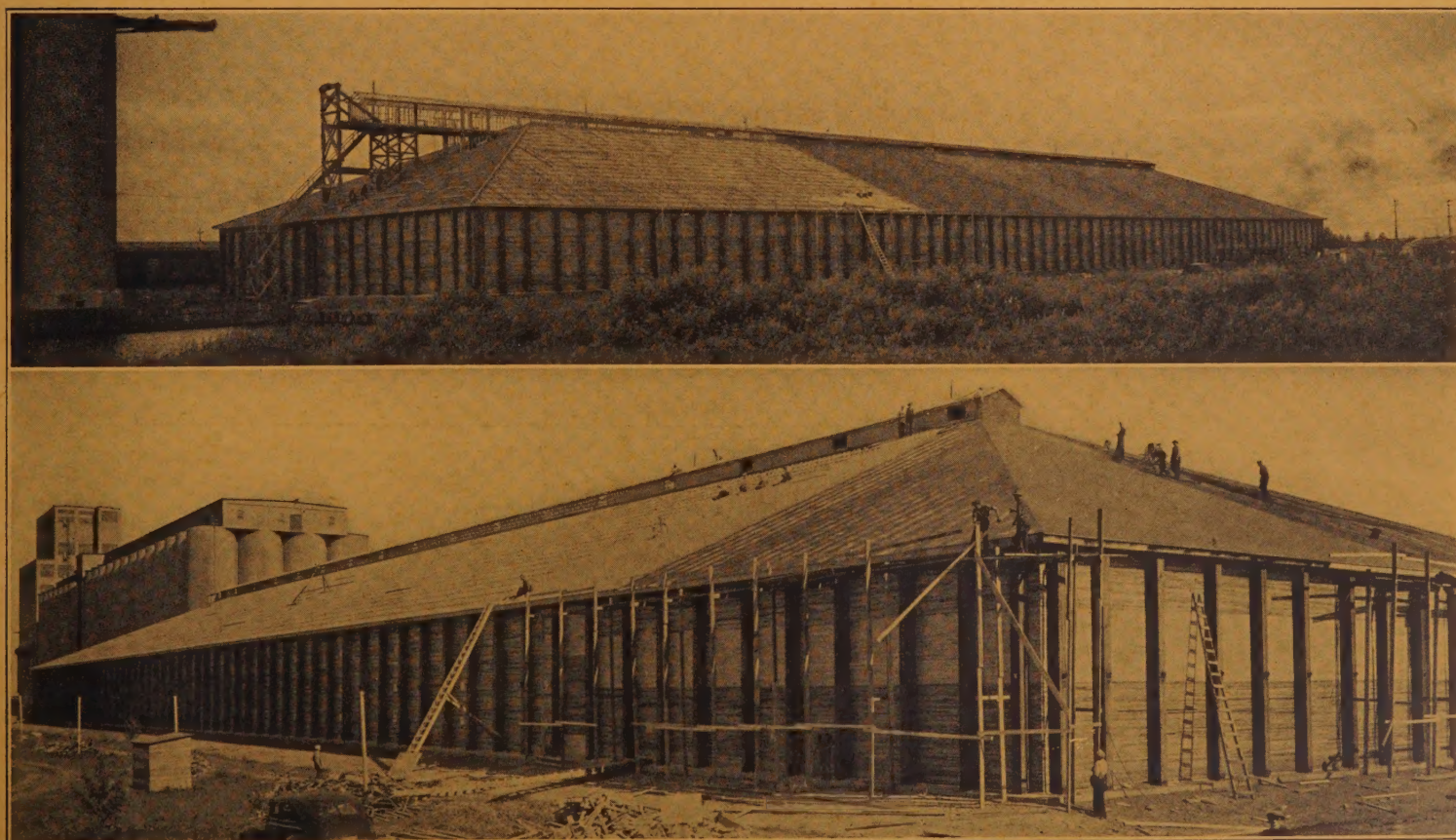
CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

In This Number

Closing the Commodity Exchanges
 CCC Officials and Grain Trade Representatives
 Discuss Marketing Problems
 Prompt Payment Under Uniform Storage Agree-
 ment
 Court Sustains ICC Order on Absorption of
 Switching Charges
 Financial Problems of CCC
 USDA Barley Loans

Advised Weights Encourage Check of Shortages
 When Unloading
 Injury by Obstructions in Grain Cars
 Future Trading Limits Reduced
 How Elevator Manager Was Suffocated
 Government Buyers of Hay and Grain
 The Corn Loan for Feed
 Moisture Big Factor in Soybean Grading
 Vitamins and Minerals for Dairy Cattle



The Reliance Grain Co., Ltd., Adds 2,250,000 bus. Temporary Storage to Its Port Arthur, Ont., Elevator.
 [For description see page 373]

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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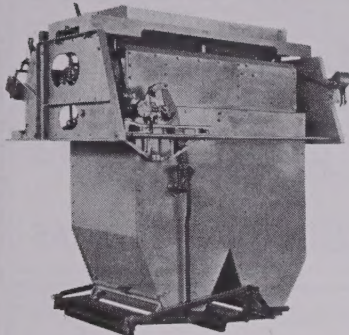
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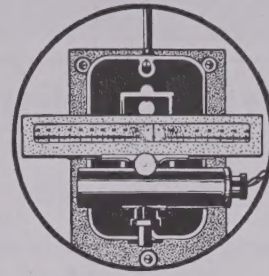
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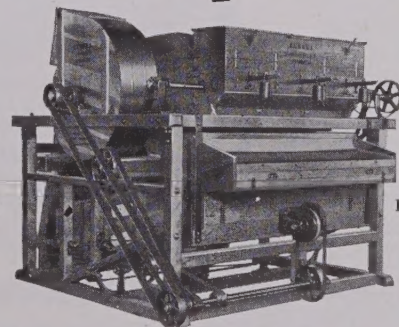
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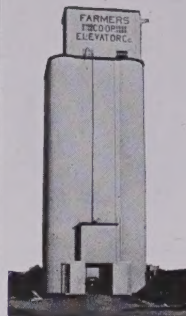
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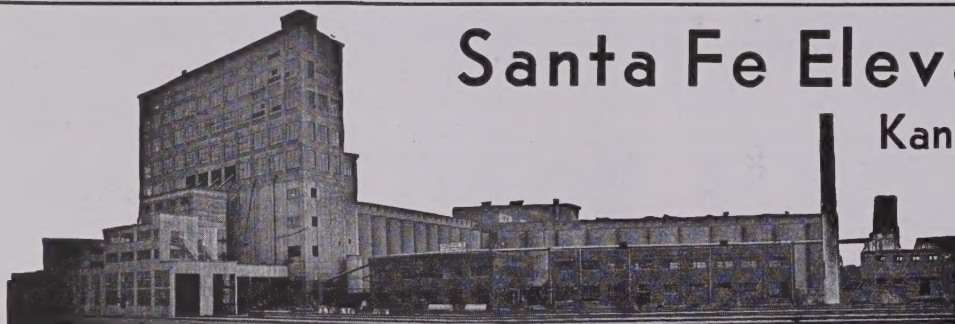
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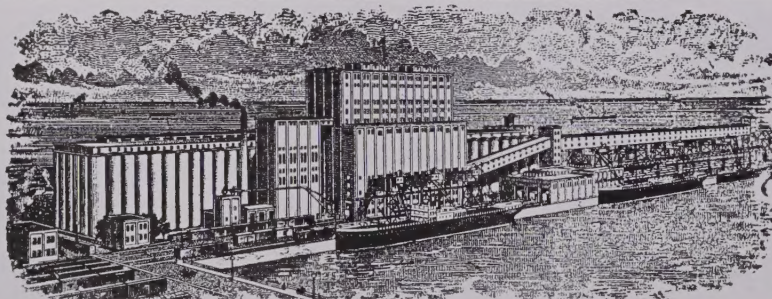
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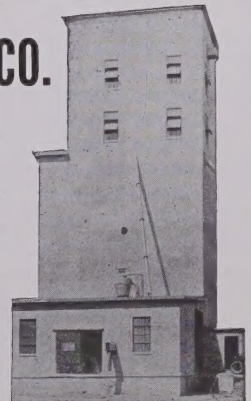
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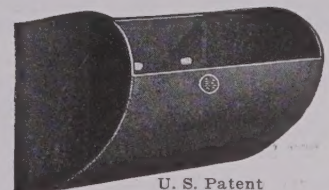
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**Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated**

327 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

KEEP POSTED

**GRAIN
& FEED JOURNALS**
CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office

State

MACHINES FOR SALE

GOOD USED molasses mixer for sale. Address Box 150, Sabetha, Kansas.

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 86F10, Grain & Feed Jnls., Chicago.

FEED MIXER—one ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 86F11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HAMMER MILL with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 86F12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 86F13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—One Howell No. 4 roller mill; 4 rolls, 16 inch diameter by 16 inch face. Excellent condition. Used very little in brewery. Bloomer Brewery, Inc., Bloomer, Wis.

GRAIN ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT

Kewanee Hydraulic Lift—Like new; Richardson Automatic weigher Model D 8 bu. cap.; 140 ft. 12 inch belt with cups; 150 ft. No. 78 chain & sprockets; F-M 10 H.P. Gas Engine. Priced to sell. Granger's Elevator Co., Manito, Ill.

FOR SALE—Rebuilt, Guaranteed HAMMER MILLS. All Sizes. Direct Connected or Belt Driven. Reasonable prices. FLOUR MILL—25 bbl. Midget Marvel with Bleacher, etc. As is \$450. ½-Ton used Burton Mixer \$150. Indiana Grain Machinery Co., 420 S. Meridian, Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR SALE—Complete Feed Mill equipment. Must be moved. In use now and in good condition and working order. Consisting of Ford Hammer Mill with 40 H.P. Motor; One ton Burton Feed Mixer, 3 H.P. Motor; Elevator, 5 H.P. Motor; Truck scale. Priced low for quick sale. Located in Central Illinois. Write 87W5 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

NEW AND USED EQUIPMENT FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

Subject to prior sale

NEW—2 No. 1 Type W Swing Hammer Feed Grinders, belt-drive, or motor-drive—capacity; screenings 400 to 600 lbs. per hour; shelled corn 1000 lbs. per hour.

USED—30-12 GRUENDLER all steel ball bearing Feed Grinder, with or without fan, 25 to 30-HP.

USED—50-16 GRUENDLER "SUPREME" steel plate, ball bearing Feed Grinder for 50 to 75-HP. Slow speed 1800-RPM.

USED—No. 3 GRUENDLER Whirl Beater for 40 to 50-HP.

USED—Type A ZENITH GRUENDLER Feed Grinder for 30-HP.

USED—SCHUTTE Type F, Model L, Feed Grinder for 50 to 60-HP.

USED—WILLIAMS Model A Miller's Special Screenings and Bran Grinder, belt-drive or motor-drive, 600 to 700 lbs. per hour capacity.

USED—No. 3 GRUENDLER Drop Cage Feed Grinder for 40 to 60-HP.

USED—SPROUT, WALDRON 20" ball bearing, belt driven Attrition Mill.

USED—Type K-33 MUNSON, single motor driven Attrition Mill, direct connected to 15-HP. 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 volt motor.

USED—GRUENDLER 2-S-16 Combination Hay and Grain Grinder with feed table for 50 to 75-HP.

USED—GRUENDLER 18"x30" 150 lbs. capacity Batch Mixer with 3-HP., 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 volt motor.

USED—No. 3 GRUENDLER Whirl Beater Feed Grinder with 50-HP. motor.

USED—PAPEC Grinder with 50-HP. motor.

USED—No. 4 GRUENDLER 1500 lbs. per hour Batch Mixer, belt driven.

USED—GRUENDLER all stainless steel Food Grinder with 2-HP. motor.

ONE—(1) 150-HP. Fairbanks-Morse 3 phase, 60 cycle, 440 volt, 1800-RPM., slip ring motor with starter.

State fully your requirements.

GRUENDLER CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO. 2915-17 North Market Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Real bargain. One 24" Robinson attrition mill driven by two 15 H.P. motors 220 V. 3-phase; Blower, Dust Collector, 5 H.P. motor. All complete and in good condition. Norris Elevator Co., Norris, Ill.

FOR SALE

One 2S-16 Gruendler Hay Mill complete with 50 H.P. motor; one Miracle Ace Super Hammer Mill direct connected to one 60 H.P. motor; one Midget Marvel Flour Mill complete 50 barrel capacity. D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

MILLS—MOTORS—ENGINES

22" and 24" direct motor driven attrition mills. 50 HP. and 100 HP. Fairbanks Morse oil engines. All in good condition priced to sell. Hundreds of Rebuilt-Guaranteed electric motors, all makes, types and sizes at money saving prices. Write us on your requirements; we buy, sell, repair and exchange. Rockford Electric Equipment Co., 728 South Wyman St., Rockford, Illinois.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED—Used Tag-Hep or Steinlite Moisture Tester. Write P.O. Box 385, Greensburg, Ind.

UNION SPECIAL Bag Sewing Head wanted. Address 87W3 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Used bean elevator equipment such as hopper scales, conveyors, and driers. Benjamin Gerks, Rochester, N. Y.

STOP! READ! THINK! One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches, \$2.75 per hundred, or 500, \$11.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



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AMERICAN RED CROSS

FOR LOW COST PROTECTION AGAINST GRAIN DUSTS — WEAR A DUPOR No. 1



**New Miniature Mask
Weighs less than 1 Oz.**

- Handy as a pair of glasses.
- Can be worn while talking, eating, smoking.
- 9 sq. in. filter gives ample protection!

H. S. COVER
74 Chippewa St., South Bend, Ind.

SAMPLE \$1.00
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Simple—Complete—Safe

To avoid trade disputes, and differences and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign original and duplicate and send to customer. He signs and returns one.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

Use of these confirmations makes for safer business and surer profits. Spaces provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5½x8".

Order form No. 6 CB. Price 75c at Chicago.

Three Copies to One Address \$2.00 plus postage

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

327 So. La Salle Street

CHICAGO

IT'S EASY TO

see

"ON"
"TRIPPED"
"OFF"

**WITH THE WESTINGHOUSE
MOTOR WATCHMAN
MANUAL MOTOR STARTER**

FOR MOTORS UP TO 7½ HP
CLASS 10-100

Easy To Install

Compact design but with ample wiring space. Concentric knock-outs on top, bottom and sides make installation easy. Top screw holes in back of cabinet are keyhole-shaped. Bottom holes oblong for quick lining up. Straight-through wiring—line to top—load at bottom.

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"De-ion" quenchers prolong contact life. Bi-metal provides unvarying accurate overload protection. Trip-free switch—cannot be held closed against overload. Quick-make, quick-break prevents "teasing". All metal parts tinned or cadmium-plated. Silver-to-silver, double-break contacts. Deep-drawn cover and contact inspection window on arc quencher make maintenance easy.

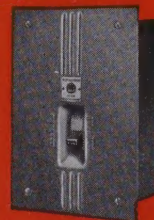
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Prolong contact life.

Bi - Metal Overload
Protection. Snap-action
disc. Unvarying
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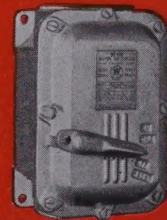
Self-indicating.
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Explosion-resisting

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MOTORS AND CONTROL



GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., NOVEMBER 12, 1941

PRODUCERS of soya beans are to be encouraged to hold the crop on the farm by CCC loans of \$1.05 per bushel. Others wishing to speculate in soyas must assume all the responsibilities of ownership.

INSECTS will not be permitted to devour grain undisturbed in the elevators and mills now that the OPM has granted preference order No. M-41, permitting the fumigation of mill buildings as well as the grain, recognizing that food is vital to defense.

A WYOMING rattlesnake with a strong penchant for travel entered an elevator at Gillette and after several trips to the cupola got into a box car for a free ride to a central market, but when the trimmer started to get in with him, the selfish rattler warned him that it was a private car and no passengers were wanted. Needless to say, the alert elevator man now carries as a prized souvenir five rattles and a button, and the roamer's planned excursion has been cancelled.

NEBRASKA grain dealers will promote their own interests and strengthen their state association by aiding in the present movement to form district groups.

WHEN the OPACS is placing ceilings on prices it seems ridiculous that another Washington agency, the Bituminous Coal Division should penalize eight coal mining concerns in Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Oklahoma for selling coal below the authorized minimum prices.

ORGANIZED effort by grain dealers associations proved its worth recently when the grain dealers won the first round in their suit to restrain payment of sales taxes on feeds sold to farmers. The Illinois court denied the request that several paragraphs of the grain dealers' complaint be stricken out.

CONSENT by the Supreme Court of the United States to review the Texas decision on the proper method of computing overtime pay comes none too soon to aid employers harassed by the spectre of having to pay back pay for several years if the Labor Board's contention proves correct. No ruling will be awaited with more eager interest by employers.

AT LAST the sun has dared to show its face to the corn and bean growers of the Corn Belt, to the winter wheat planters of the Southwest and to the spring wheat farmers who would like to thresh their grain, all of whom have become afflicted with web feet. The rush of grain to market from stations having full bins and no drying facilities will no doubt reap a harvest of off grades and disappointing discounts.

WHEN the market goes UP, do some of your farmer patrons whose grain you have agreed to buy at the prevailing market price forget their sale and lose your business address? Written contracts help to refresh the grower's memory. The word of some farmers is as good as gold, but many others remember sales only when the market declines, then they try to deliver much of their neighbors' grain on their contract of sale.

CREDIT for saving shippers to the Twin Cities some \$500,000 annually in switching charges is due the Minneapolis Traffic Ass'n which initiated the complaint to the Interstate Commerce Commission more than a year ago, on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce and the milling and elevator companies, and fought the discriminatory switching charges up to the District Court, again demonstrating the value of organization to the grain shippers of the country. It is not to be denied that the railroad companies need the money; but any increased charges for transportation or services must be non-discriminatory.

INCENDIARISM does not pay any more than other forms of crime, as one Minneapolis elevator operator learned last week when the court sentenced him to 1 to 5 years' imprisonment for third degree arson.

THE LONGER the elevator operator delays fumigation of infested bins, the greater the number of insects and the greater the damage to stored grain. The bugs propagate rapidly, so procrastination is very expensive.

WINDSTORM insurance is more valuable than seems on the surface, since the elevator does not have to be completely wrecked to claim indemnity. Just so that the damage was done by the wind the loss is payable, even the small. Insurance against windstorm is particularly indicated, as, while fire can be guarded against, there is no protection when a tornado sweeps down on an empty frame grain elevator.

THE MANY unfortunate accidents reported in this number should help to warn readers against taking hazardous risks. Manager of Setters, Ida., elevator and helpers at Savanna, Ill., and Minneapolis, Minn., suffocated in bin of grain. Manager of elevator at Valley, Nebr., electrocuted by short while standing in pit and elevator helper at Wesley, Ia., severely shocked by live wire. Elevator helper at Adrian, Minn., crushed by falling truck lift while working in pit.

THE spending that has run riot both for non-defense and defense must be curbed if our system of private enterprise is to be preserved. Without profit business must cease to function, and that would be the result of the suggestion by the Secretary of the Treasury that corporate earnings be taxed 100 per cent of all over 6 per cent on invested capital. By thus destroying enterprises that pay the taxes governmental activities can continue only by forced labor in a totalitarian state, with a very low standard of living for the mass of the people.

THE COST of Government ventures into competition with its citizens engaged in private enterprise is never known until operation has been pursued for several years. That was true when the Federal Farm Board was engaged in the pleasant task of dissipating the Federal Farm Board's \$500,000,000 revolving fund, that eventually ceased to revolve. The Farmers National Grain Corporation lost \$25,000,000 more. Operation of the Commodity Credit Corporation, which is competing with private citizens in the sale of corn and wheat, already is beginning to show losses. The C.C.C. lost \$19,000,000 on corn sold prior to April Fool's Day, 1941. Altho 125,000,000 bus. corn has been sold the C.C.C. still has 165,000,000 bus. on which the estimated inventory losses amount to an additional \$63,000,000.

Fires Extinguished; Elevators Saved

In the closing years of the last century every owner of a grain elevator was re-signed to a sure loss whenever his elevator caught fire. Today all owners have quite a different attitude. Known fire hazards are voluntarily corrected and often before the fire insurance inspector has even recommended the improvement. Shingle roofs are tabooed and iron cladding like lightning rods earns such a liberal credit on the insurance premium few elevator owners are willing to operate without both.

Not only do farsighted elevator owners make haste to correct all the known fire hazards of their plants, but they place barrels of non-freezing solution and buckets at convenient points on each floor and school employees in their efficient use. This helps to save many elevators, reduces losses and the cost of fire insurance.

Recently elevator operators have succeeded in extinguishing so many fires in their incipency great credit is due for their vigilance and their promptness in getting into action. Numerous notices of grain elevator fires are published in this number of the JOURNALS, but fortunately for the elevator owners most of them were extinguished. The big October total loss was credited to an open cob house which lured a pyromaniac to start a fire just to see the elevator burn. The list of elevator fires extinguished with small or no loss is most encouraging to elevator owners.

Yankton, S. D.—Hot box support smouldered all night. Elevator filled with wood smoke following morning.

Chenoa, Ill.—Cupola burned result of hot box. Devils Lake, N. D.—Loss \$2,000.

Walden, N. D.—Sparks from exhaust pot of semi-Diesel engine started fire.

Marion, O.—Soya bean processing plant. Loss \$2,000.

Superior, Wis.—Tar mop set fire to roof. Small loss.

Francisville, Ind.—\$1,000 loss traced to spontaneous combustion in peat moss.

Lafayette, Ind.—Friction; small loss.

Billings, Mont.—Fire in motor; small loss.

Ellsworth, Kan.—Short in wiring; small loss.

Dickens, Ia.—Small loss.

Bellwood, Nebr.—Small loss.

C.C.C. Collaboration

The good work of ass'n officials and grain trade representatives who have developed among themselves and with government officials a spirit of cooperation is manifest in the greater willingness of government officials, and the heads of their agencies, to collaborate with the grain trade.

This getting together of two competing forces with a vision of the common good of both producers and consumers carries no fanfare. It has not been heralded. But it may be noted in the general atmosphere of meetings between trade representatives and government and Commodity Credit Corp. officials. It

can be seen in the greater consideration of grain trade problems as evidenced by action of these officials.

An instance is the decision of the C.C.C. to shift payments to elevator operators on the storage of pooled wheat to a semi-annual basis, starting Dec. 31, 1941. Except for this cooperation, the payments were not due until June 30, 1942, and the trade would be left for another six months to pay interest on borrowed funds. In addition the C.C.C. has agreed to a tolerance of one-eighth of 1% on deliveries of grain from country elevators that do not have official weights, the same tolerance granted by the railroads.

This change of spirit which allows government officials and trade representatives to enter into conferences with open minds and a spirit of cooperation will prove beneficial to both and to the country as well.

Closing the Commodity Exchanges

Suspicion that Price Administrator Henderson believes the commodity exchanges are cramping his style seems now to be well founded.

Several weeks ago the price administrator issued an order prohibiting the purchase of fats and oils for speculative resale at a profit, but when the attention of the administrator was called to the plight of the Chicago Board of Trade lard futures he backed up and said his limitations did not apply to futures contracts.

It is possible that the administrator has used his influence at Washington to begin a series of orders strangling the commodity exchanges, for the Secretary of Agriculture on Nov. 7 announced that supervised commodity exchanges were asked to cut their daily price fluctuation limits in grain and cotton to one-half their current range.

The chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration, which is under the Department of Agriculture, had no choice but to transmit the orders of his superior to the 13 markets trading in grain and cotton futures. When the order was received by wire, the directors of the Board of Trade at Chicago met in a special meeting before the opening and unquestioningly cut the daily limit.

Some question arises whether in fact the order will act as stated by the Secretary of Agriculture in promulgating the instruction as a "protective measure against price disturbances from wartime developments." The Exchanges do not create the disturbances, they merely record the meeting of minds of buyers and sellers. If forbidden to record the price of futures, these forces will operate to separate the futures market from the cash prices, and thus destroy the value of the futures market for its legitimate function of hedging.

Competition Builds Trade

Competition has its good points. It creates business in two ways. It keeps the competitors up on their toes, ready to develop new services and new products for the customer to find a competitive advantage. It satisfies the desire of the customer to shop and compare values, and thereby encourages him to buy.

The ancient Chinese philosopher, Confucius, advised his followers to "ask in three shops" if they would be sure of getting the greatest value in return for the price asked. That people unconsciously follow this advice, whether or not they know the teachings of the Chinese gentleman, is demonstrated by a study of competition in retail department stores conducted by the Curtis Publishing Co. some years ago. The survey revealed that in every good sized American city at least three stores were found to be competing with each other on the same class of merchandise. Similar groupings of three were found competing for trade in other quality and price classes of merchandise. A three-way shopping facility was always offered regardless of how many times the grouping might be duplicated in the largest cities.

The evidence arrives at the inevitable conclusion that three-way comparison of values is sufficient to satisfy buyer curiosity, and is about the limit of bargain hunting endurance for the average shopper. To the extent that it satisfies this buyer demand, competition is a promoter of trade. To the extent that it keeps tradesmen up on their toes, competition promotes the welfare of the customer.

Accordingly, it is to be reasoned, competition is something for the grain dealer to welcome and work with intelligently. It is a help, instead of an obstacle, to his retail business.

We recall several instances in which grain dealers sought to eliminate competition thru combining their interests under single management, thus setting up local elevator monopolies. The result in a majority of instances was a decline in trade that often meant early possession of the combination by new owners.

We know of several other instances where all local elevators were actually controlled by single ownership, but the elevators were run under different names and by different managers to maintain the spirit and effect of competition. In the majority of such instances, these competitive businesses prospered.

Competition can be carried too far, and strangle business, of course. But within normal customer limits it is a trade booster that might be properly classified as a valuable business asset.

EMPTY STEEL BINS of the AAA are offering little resistance to the strong winds blowing over the corn belt.

	Option		Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Wheat													
	High	Low	22	23	24	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.
						25	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chicago	125½	96½	115	115½	116½	115¾	113¼	113	114½	114	114½	114½	114	113¾	116½	116	116½	115¾	116
Winnipeg	80½	72½	73½	73½	73¾	72¾	72¾	73	73¾	73¾	72½	72½	72¾	73	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Minneapolis	120½	98½	110½	110¾	111½	110¾	108¾	108¾	109½	109½	109½	109	109¾	109¾	112	110½	112½	111	110¾
Kansas City	119	88½	110	110¾	111¾	109¾	108¾	108¾	109¾	109¾	110¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	112½	112½	112½	111½	111¾
Duluth, durum	113¾	93¼	104	104¾	104¾	103½	102½	101¾	102½	101½	102½	101¾	101½	101½	103¾	103¾	104¾	103¾	103¾
Milwaukee	125	96½	115	115½	116½	115½	113¾	113¾	114¾	114	114½	114½	114	113¾	116½	116	116½	115¾	116
Corn																			
Chicago	86½	66¾	73½	74¾	76¾	75¾	75¼	75½	76¾	77	77¾	77	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	78½	77¾	77¾
Kansas City	78½	63¾	68¼	69¼	70¾	69¾	69¾	69	70½	71¾	72½	71¾	72	71¾	73	72¾	72¾	72¾	71¾
Milwaukee	86¼	67	73½	74¾	76¾	75¾	75¾	75½	76¾	77	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	78½	78	78¾	77¾	77¾
Oats																			
Chicago	55½	36¼	46¾	47¼	48¼	47¾	47½	47¾	48¼	48¼	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	51½	50½	51½	50¾	50¾
Winnipeg	48¾	33	44¼	44¾	45¾	45¾	44¾	44¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44
Minneapolis	50½	33¼	43	43¾	44	44	43¾	43¾	44¾	44¾	45¾	45¾	46	45¾	47¾	46¾	47¾	46¾	46¾
Milwaukee	55	36¼	46¾	47¼	48¼	47¾	47½	47¾	48¼	48¼	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	51½	50½	51½	50¾	50¾
Rye																			
Chicago	80¾	56¾	63¾	64	65	63¾	62¾	63	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	66½	65¾	67¾	66½	66½
Minneapolis	75¾	53¾	60¾	61½	62½	60¾	59¾	60½	61	61½	61½	60¾	60¾	60¾	63¾	62¾	65¾	64	64¾
Winnipeg	66	50¾	54½	54	54	54¾	53¾	54½	54¾	55½	55½	54¾	55	55½	56¾	55¾	59¾	58¾	58¾
Duluth	74¾	54¾	60¾	61½	62½	60¾	59¾	60½	61	61½	61½	60¾	60¾	60¾	63¾	62¾	65¾	64	64¾
Barley																			
Minneapolis	64	49½	54¼	54	54½	54¼	54¾	53¾	54½	54½	56								

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Quantity of Fumigant Required?

Grain & Feed Journals: The entomologists Munro and Telford in dealing with fumigation of grain, refer in the Journal Oct. 22, to the quantity of carbon bisulfide required for 1,000 bus. of grain.

We are using this fumigant in our warehouses, but on the basis of the cubic capacity of the bin, no matter what quantity of grain there may be in store, and naturally, plenty of gas is not taken advantage of with the corresponding unnecessary expense.—Almacenes Nacionales de Deposito, S. A. Mexico City, Mex.

Ans.: The liquid carbon bisulfide weighs 10½ lbs. per gallon; and when it evaporates forms a gas twice as heavy as air, so heavy, in fact, that it sinks quickly down thru the mass of grain in a bin.

It is, therefore, not necessary to fumigate the empty space above the grain in the bin. The number of bushels of grain or the cubic feet occupied by the grain should be calculated. Munro and Telford recommend 1½ gallons per 1,000 bus. of grain; and E. A. Back recommends 3 to 8 pounds to each 1,000 cubic feet of space, depending on the tightness of the bins.

The liquid should be poured over the top surface of the grain to be fumigated.

"Red Tape" Confusing

Grain & Feed Journals: A letter from Mrs. George Ehmke of Syracuse, appearing in the Nebraska City News-Press, complains bitterly of the red tape over wheat allotments entangling exchange trade. She says:

"Dear Editor: We sacked up some wheat and hauled it to the Syracuse mill to exchange for some flour. The miller wouldn't take it because we didn't have a card. We went to the A.A.A. office to get a card, but couldn't get one until we paid the penalty, which was \$17.50, as we had overplanted our allotted acres.

"We haven't had the money to pay the penalty until we sold our wheat. We couldn't take a government seal because we had to sow wheat for next year. On our acreage allotment we were allowed 118 bus. The crop was poor so we raised only 115 bus. on all the acres. We give 2/5 rent on wheat we planted but we cannot sell the few bushels we own.

"So we charged a sack of flour at the mill and hauled the wheat home again, and now we are feeding it to the chickens so they will lay eggs to sell at the grocery store, so we can buy the next sack of flour. If the miller wants to take our wheat we will be glad to haul it to town again and pay for that sack of flour."—Nebraskan.

Ans.: The letter sounds confused. The writer manifestly is confused by the red tape that is necessarily involved in any form of bureaucratic control. It seems to us that whoever has been approached to help the lady untangle the red tape is sadly remiss in his public relations, or unnecessarily ignorant of trade restrictions imposed upon his business. Likewise the county committee men either have been ignorant of the regulations or have been similarly remiss.

Section 902 of the A.A.A. "Regulations Pertaining to Wheat Marketing Quotas for the 1941 Crop of Wheat," issued May 31, 1941, specifically states: "(a) Conditions of exemption.—A farm marketing quota for wheat for the 1941 crop shall not be applicable to any farm on which the normal production of the acreage planted to wheat of the 1941 crop is less than 200 bus. The penalty shall likewise not be applicable to any wheat of the 1941 or any previous crop produced on or marketed from such farm.

"(b) Issuing marketing cards.—The county committee shall, for each farm to which a farm marketing quota is not applicable under the conditions of paragraph (a), issue a marketing card to the operator and, unless the county committee determines that it will not serve a

useful purpose, to other producers on the farm, in the manner provided in Sec. 501."

The lady's letter indicates the normal production of the acreage planted to wheat, as established by the local county com'ite, is 118 bus. for the acreage allotment. Her letter does not state the number of acres allotted nor the number of acres planted. But, clearly, if the normal production of the number of acres planted does not exceed 200 bus., the wheat is exempt from penalty and the A.A.A. county com'ite should issue to her promptly a marketing quota card.

If the facts are such as to allow no exemption of this kind, then the miller or the local elevator should accept the lady's excess wheat (as set forth in the local com'ite's statement of excess production), make out a check for it at the rate of 49c per bu., payable to the "Treasurer of the United States," and let the lady take this to the A.A.A. county com'ite, which will then issue her a marketing card so she may dispose of the remainder of the crop.

Quota Exemption of Wheat Fed?

Grain & Feed Journals: I have a farm and am in the grain business; and the county A.A.A. committee claims I have exceeded my quota on wheat. I would like to store this wheat in my elevator and settle later; but the committee says I must first pay the penalty.

I read some time ago that a law was passed by Congress exempting farmers from the 49-cent penalty on wheat if fed on the farm. Is this true?—Illinois Dealer.

Ans.: Several bills exempting the farmer from paying the penalty on excess wheat if fed on the farm were introduced. These bills, H. R. 5246, 5303, 5304, 5310, 5324, and 5322 are all filed in the House Committee on Agriculture.

Senator Hugh Butler says these bills do not seem likely to come out in the near future. "The same applies to the Senate bill 1876, which is likewise in committee. Apparently none of the House bills will even be scheduled for hearings, although S. 1876 may be reported out."

Senator Butler adds "I understand that there may be an effort to attach some or all of the provisions of S. 1876 to a piece of pending legislation as an amendment, and on that basis it might get thru, tho even then there is no guaranty that such a bill would be passed by the House and signed by the President."

The House passed and sent to the Senate legislation which would allow the farmer who produces less than normal yield of wheat on his allotted acreage, and who plants excess acreage, to market a quantity of wheat from his excess acreage sufficient to total normal yield from his allotted acreage, without payment of penalty.

Western Grain & Feed Convention

Duke Swanson, Secretary of Western Grain and Feed Ass'n, has announced that plans for the 42nd annual convention at the Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, are rapidly being completed. There is every indication that this will be the largest gathering ever held by this organization, so mark your calendar for Dec. 9, 10 and 11.

Many prominent names are included among the speakers who will appear on the program. Information and a survey of what the immediate future holds for the grain and feed trade will be the theme of the meeting.

Speakers invited to appear on the program include the names of J. E. Wells, Jr., special assistant to the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture; Ralph Budd, President of CB&Q Railroad; and Congressman Clarence F. Lea, Chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

Some of the issues to be discussed by the grain men are: "What will happen when the government stops loans to agriculture"; "What can we do to strengthen our trading facilities"; "Profitable features of sidelines"; "Tariffs and transportation as factors in grain trading."

"I'd Like to Know," a quiz program, will headline one session, with experts chosen from the field of animal nutrition to answer the feed men's questions.

Special entertainment for the ladies, including a luncheon with a surprise in cosmetology and a specially arranged theater-dinner party.

The banquet, floor show and dance will be entertainment deluxe for everyone on Wednesday night.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Nov. 17, 19. South Carolina Seedmen's Ass'n, John C. Calhoun Hotel, Anderson, S. C.
Dec. 9, 10, 11. Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Ia.

Dec. 9, 10, 11. Farmers Elevator Ass'n of S. D., Hotel Cataract, Sioux Falls, S. D.

Jan. 12, 13. Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, Saulpaugh Hotel, Mankato, Minn.

Jan. 17, 18, 19. Winter meeting of American Seed Trade Ass'n, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 21, 22, 23. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, Fort Des Moines Hotel, Des Moines, Ia.

Jan. 26, 27. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Columbia Club, Indianapolis, Ind.

Feb. 11, 12. Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

Feb. 17, 18, 19. The Farmers' Elvtr. Ass'n of Minnesota, Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis, Minn.

April 2, 3, 4. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, Omaha, Neb.

June 4, 5, 6. American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

Farmers, like other folks, like to do business in attractive surroundings. What do they think of your place?

USDA 1941 Wheat Loans

The Department of Agriculture has reported that thru Nov. 1, 1941, Commodity Credit Corporation made 447,643 loans on 295,156,676 bus. of 1941 wheat in the amount of \$292,212,598. The wheat under loan includes 78,405,505 bus. stored on farms and 216,751,171 bus. stored in public warehouses. Also included are loans on crop insurance indemnity wheat and excess quota wheat in Southwestern states not reported in previous October statements. Loans by States follow:

	Farm Number	Farm Storage (Bu.)	Warehouse Storage (Bu.)	Amount
Ark.	1	.....	493	\$ 482
Cal.	159	184,145	466,013	604,426
Colo.	8,826	2,841,674	6,155,141	8,998,353
Del.	465	.....	210,952	247,599
Ida.	4,570	1,917,869	5,198,939	6,006,378
Ill.	27,614	857,843	9,889,693	11,919,615
Ind.	17,428	695,879	5,774,020	7,339,895
Iowa	2,965	33,295	730,143	788,597
Kan.	100,135	17,805,081	53,660,791	74,301,189
Ky.	2,045	.....	793,035	884,675
Md.	3,578	4,005	1,612,696	1,897,802
Mich.	2,779	334,194	284,532	620,141
Minn.	15,182	2,644,615	3,423,693	6,012,851
Mo.	20,608	183,397	5,270,484	5,589,533
Mont.	17,819	13,015,527	10,692,091	21,151,716
Neb.	48,065	9,277,683	14,232,656	23,188,537
N. M.	342	34,454	536,968	587,608
N. Y.	261	7,393	72,797	93,482
N. Car.	48	.....	8,177	9,441
N. Dak.	44,910	10,162,717	23,732,406	32,962,764
Ohio	15,805	681,017	5,367,573	6,930,821
Okl.	53,786	2,257,446	15,271,846	16,938,852
Ore.	3,503	2,068,376	9,991,912	11,257,581
Penn.	1,558	3,615	409,161	477,686
S. Dak.	41,527	7,613,543	9,942,926	17,354,540
Tenn.	1,693	.....	538,417	601,513
Tex.	22,119	1,235,191	14,998,810	15,810,055
Utah	710	1,017,028	339,020	1,092,312
Va.	1,133	4,054	337,419	399,469
Wash.	6,786	2,547,413	15,982,878	16,390,833
W. Va.	60	.....	31,362	35,048
Wis.	1	98	.....	60
Wyo.	1,162	977,953	794,127	1,718,726

CCC Officials and Grain Trade Representatives Discuss Marketing Problems

More than 60 representatives of the grain trade, grain trade ass'ns, C.C.C., Federal Crop Insurance, and Surplus Marketing Administration officials gathered in the Hotel Morrison, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 10 to go over plans submitted for disposal of wheat surpluses to study changes in the Uniform Warehouse Agreement, to review policies of government grain loan and sales agencies, and to seek a way for the trade to participate in export business under the lease-lend act.

J. B. HUTSON, Washington, D. C., president of the Commodity Credit Corp., presided at the opening session Monday morning.

The uniform warehouse agreement came under fire when terminal market representatives pointed out that they want a definite cut-off date placed at May 31 in the Southwest, June 30, in the Kansas City-Omaha-Chicago area, July 31 in the Northwest at which time they can clear their records and houses in preparation for the new crop and know definitely where they stand on C.C.C. grain for another year.

These representatives asked for an increase in the allowance for service charges equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ c per bu., or two months additional allowance of conditioning, turning, insurance and incidental charges. Reasons given: higher prices and difficulty in getting fumigants, higher costs for labor and materials, higher costs for insurance because of increased price level of grain. Pointed out, too, was failure of the uniform warehouse agreement specifically to provide for payment of accrued, approved, unpaid charges against C.C.C. or government loan grain from insurance in case of fire, tho it was promptly admitted that no trouble has come up over such failure.

Substitute grain delivered to a terminal elevator to fill out a free storage period when the original grain had been ordered out sometimes arrives in a condition that requires conditioning work, even tho it is still within grade requirements. Such occurrences were considered matters to be settled between the recipients and C.C.C. officials as the cases came up and conditions warranted.

Country elevator representatives expressed their desire for a definite cut-off date, asking however, that this be moved up a month from the terminal request and established at April 30 in the Southwest, and June 30 in the Northwest, in order to allow country elevators a period in which to prepare for handling the new crop. They suggested deduction of $\frac{1}{3}$ c per bu. penalty in storage charges for earlier ordering out of grain for this purpose.

Complaint that some country elevators have been applying a service charge to delivery of warehouse certificates to farmers taking government loans was vigorously denied, tho it was felt some confusion might have resulted from the charges applied to placing of grain in position (for example, at terminal markets) so the farmer could get a government loan.

EXPORTERS made a vigorous plea for inclusion of their offices and facilities in handling export grain moving to the United Kingdom under the Lease-Lend Act, asking for $\frac{5}{8}$ ths cent per bu., this charge to include forwarding, the grain to be delivered by the C.C.C. to exporters at interior points, and returned to the Surplus Marketing Administration at designated seaboard points to meet shipping requirements. Strength of the plea rested in the conviction that exporters would have to close their offices and go out of business unless they received some such consideration, and that they would not then be available after the war when their services will again be needed. Pointed out was the examples of Canada, Great Britain, and South Africa, where the governments al-

low participation of the trade in the handling and movement of export grain.

The same appeal pleaded the case of the commission merchants and other branches of the trade suffering from loss of business which has moved direct into government channels. It was felt that if the trade could handle the papers (warehouse receipts, etc.) in making of government loans to farmers the liquidation of such loans could be expedited because the farmers would know where to find their papers. Examination of this subject showed only one section of the country to be suffering from excessive delay of settlements from this cause, and correction is expected on new loans.

THE C.C.C.'s 1939-40 wheat still in store is proving a problem in Southwestern elevators. It has become very hard and flinty and is beginning to break up in turning operations which must be followed to keep it in condition. Unless this wheat is moved into trade channels, it is apt to lose its grade thru breakage. A miller said that the longer this wheat remains in storage the more it loses in milling and baking quality. He said it should be replaced with new crop wheat to guard against loss.

Complaint was registered over strict application of protein statements on warehouse receipts. Terminal representatives pointed out that Section 10 of the Uniform Warehouse Agreement allows $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% tolerance in protein content of wheat stored, and that chemists will show 50 points variation when making protein tests on the same samples of wheat. C.C.C. officials said country shippers have already taken the tolerance in the majority of instances, but promised consideration of the problem.

Millers asked for a definite policy governing export subsidies on flour. They sought either an export subsidy from the Surplus Marketing Administration which would allow them to meet competition in world flour markets, or sufficient discount on wheat purchased from C.C.C. for milling into export flour to absorb the difference.

Texas Panhandle representatives asked for the right to purchase from C.C.C. Panhandle stocks high quality 1940-41 and new wheat for seeding purposes, older wheat not being of the proper quality to make satisfactory seed.

"Getting together with the trade," said Chairman Hutson, during a recess, "and studying over policies and problems before they become established helps to avoid many mistakes, and prevents occurrence of new problems to a marked degree." A cooperative spirit in handling loan grain pervaded thruout the meeting, and each attendant obtained a clearer understanding of the problems involved in the efficient marketing of farm crops under the A.A.A.

At a final conference Tuesday morning, terminal elevator ass'n representatives made a three-point plea for the C.C.C. to avoid entering in direct competition with regular grain trade channels wherever possible, avoid performing merchandising functions in so far as these can be directed thru regular trade channels, and in sales of C.C.C. stocks of grain, establish a $\frac{1}{2}$ c per bu. differential between quotations in store and f.o.b. Loading out, weighing and inspection, and incidental charges applicable to f.o.b. offerings, plus a small gross profit, accounts for the differential.

Mill representatives requested mills unable to find free wheat in their territories, and holding C.C.C. wheat in their houses, be allowed to exchange on an equitable basis, warehouse receipts in terminal markets for C.C.C. wheat held by them. This would enable continued operation of these "out-of-position" mills on a competitive basis.

Some reference was made to fumigants. Reports indicated there appeared generally to be a

plentiful supply to meet grain trade needs, altho at much higher prices than formerly prevailed. C.C.C. officials indicated a disposition to aid those who might be having trouble buying enough to fulfil their requirements.

Commodity Credit Corp. officials said they proposed to establish as a policy the practice of holding meetings every two or three months in the middle west, at points easily reached by their regional managers. At these meetings the grain dealers would be able to talk over with them operating problems under the farm loan plan involving the C.C.C., regardless of whether or not an advisory com'te from the trade is finally established as has been proposed in the past. This suggestion met with instant approval from those in attendance.

Prompt Payments Under Uniform Storage Agreement

By J. A. COLE, regional director C.C.C., before N-W Shippers Advisory Board

One of the angles warehousemen are vitally interested in is in receiving prompt payment for services rendered as set forth in the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement. It is only just and fair that you should have this interest. We have given this matter, in the light of our past experience, a great deal of thought and time in an endeavor to improve this phase. Recently, we have installed electric tabulating machines, in a special endeavor to improve this situation in the future.

As soon as possible after the 1940 grain was pooled we mailed each elevator in Minnesota a detailed inventory by warehouse receipt numbers, bushels, grades, etc., of all of the grain which had been delivered into the pool in respective warehouses. This was in order to simplify the preparation of your invoice to us for charges rendered. Some elevators prepared these promptly and naturally received their payments sooner. At this time, our accounting department advises me that every elevator in the state of South Dakota who has mailed us the required invoice has received at least an advance payment on it.

NO OBLIGATION TO ACCEPT DAMP WHEAT.—Country elevators are cautioned that they are not required under the regulations to accept excessively damp wheat or wheat that for any reason does not come within the loan classifications for eligible wheat. The county committees have rendered invaluable service to some elevators in advising with them on such wheat and have not insisted that elevators take any wheat that is hazardous for storage.

Some of this wheat last year went out of condition and is still arriving at terminal points grading off. In some cases, the wheat graded as low as "sample grade," which as you know, is the lowest non-grade classification for wheat. Upon official Federal inspection at terminal markets, some of this wheat was graded "D.L.Q.," which means Distinctly Low Quality and some graded "Unfit for Human Consumption." It was necessary under the terms of your Agreement to discount this wheat, the market difference between grade carried on your warehouse receipt and the grade received at terminal markets.

An Orion, Mich., farmer, who seems delighted with the A.A.A.'s domination of his business, says, "All I have to do in order to dispose of wheat grown on my farm in excess of my allotment is to pay the Government 49 cts. a bushel."

Black Wolf, Kan.—A local farmer recently delivered to the local elevator, several hundred bushels of 1931 wheat. The year the wheat was grown was well authenticated. It was a year of record yields and all-time low prices which resulted from collapse of the Farm Board program. The wheat was still in good condition, testing $62\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per bu., grading No. 1 dark hard, and carrying 12.7 per cent protein.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

How an Elevator Manager Was Suffocated

Grain & Feed Journals: We had a sad accident at Setters, Idaho, which I am reporting in hope of saving the life of some other elevator workman.

Our elevator operator, Vern Goebel, a young man of 27 was married only three days previous to the accident. We were transferring grain from one bin to another and he was re-elevating during his leisure time when no sacked grain was being delivered to our adjacent warehouses. He was alone on this particular day, Tuesday, Oct. 14th. He was drawing wheat from one of the larger bins and was sweeping down the sidewalls as the grain was being drawn out at the discharge spout without shutting down the elevating machinery. As he did not show up for his usual evening meal, his father-in-law who lives across the road from the elevator, became uneasy and finding the elevator running empty, began a search for the lad.

After some time he discovered the boy's legs protruding from the discharge spout of the bin being emptied and immediately called our office. A rescue crew hastily sped to the scene about 11 miles away. We realized what had occurred and we kicked in the man-hole entrance and began shoveling the wheat which covered the man trapped underneath. Two crews shoveling in relays were one-half hour in moving the grain covering the trapped boy, which had covered him to a depth of almost four feet. He was alive and spoke to us several times during the period he was being uncovered. He was taken to the hospital suffering greatly from shock and pressure from the tons of wheat on all sides and above him.

I visited him in the hospital soon afterwards and he told me how the accident occurred. He said he did not fall or slip, but with one hand holding on to a steel corner brace inside the bin, and with a broom in the other hand, he stepped on the grain being discharged. The suction was so great that he was unable to maintain his hold on the corner brace and he was sucked into the wheat flow. The action of the wheat above him buried him to the depth of nearly four feet.

The accident occurred at 3:30 p. m. and it was nearly four hours later before he was rescued. He never lost consciousness and talked with his rescuers from time to time. How he was able to breathe, is a mystery to the physicians and all who were at the scene. I happened to be one of the first to arrive and I, myself, do not know how the boy lived for almost four hours with tons of grain all around and over him. I estimate that almost 500 bus. of grain was moved before he was finally taken out.

He was apparently well on the road to recovery and we were all so happy that he would be able to be back with us, when suddenly he began sinking and he passed away much to the shock of the entire community.

I never would have believed that wheat flowing from a comparatively small outlet would have enough suction to release the hold from a strong strapping young man and draw him into the wheat stream. It's a sad lesson for us all, but it did bring strongly to our minds that we will never allow one man to enter a grain bin unless he first shuts down the machinery.

I trust this resume of our fatal accident will be a means of saving the life of some other workman by warning him to think twice before entering a grain bin alone without first stopping

the flow of wheat.—Al Jansen, Manager, Rockford Grain Growers, Inc., Rockford, Wash.

Long Time Records for Continuous Service

Grain & Feed Journals: Some time ago Percy Goodrich of Winchester, Ind., stated he could remember when Lincoln was President. This got a rise out of Tully Crabbs of Crawfordsville, Ind., who admitted his connection with the firm of Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., dated back to the early nineties. Then Sam Rice of Metamora, O., crowed a bit about his long service in the grain trade. The writer and Frank Gillette of Nashville, Tenn., were almost snubbed because we claimed only two score years service in the grain business.

Mr. B. P. St. John of Worthington, Minn., listened intently until some Circle members had exposed their long records, then told of his 50 years continuous service.

Ed. S. Miller of the Miller Cereal Mills, Omaha, hearing of the pretentious claims of the beginners, suggested that if the contest for long-time continuous service was open to pioneers he might be willing to try for the blue ribbon. After repeated appeals I finally elicited from him a most interesting review of his long service in the grain trade. His 56 years service stands as a strong challenge to the old timers.—E. W. Crouch, President McGregor Milling & Grain Co., McGregor, Tex.

Ed. S. Miller Reviews 56 Years of Continuous Service.

Instead of boasting, perhaps one should apologize for any ambition to win the long-distance record in the grain buying, shipping and milling business. Therefore, this record is offered with much humility, but also with a challenge to surpass it in years of continuous, active service.

My start in the grain business was made in Nebraska in the fall of 1885, and has continued in the same state with no interruption to date.

The beginning was made in a small village on the Union Pacific Railroad with a small country elevator, built as an experiment wherein each farmer furnished the power to elevate the wagonload of grain he delivered. This ingenious idea was developed by building in the center of the elevator, and in the middle of the driveway, a large cage in which a small car, holding a wagonload of grain, was placed on rails. A wire cable, wrapped around a large drum was hooked to the front axle of the farmer's wagon. Then the farmer, driving his team on a straight pathway about fifty yards long, pulled the cage to the top of the elevator. He then unhooked the cable, the car was pushed out of the cage at the top of the elevator, dumped and run back into the cage. The weight of the cage, plus the car was enough to pull back and rewind the cable that the farmer had released from his wagon.

This idea worked beautifully until my competitor across the street bought a blind horse, put him on a treadmill which he connected with an elevator leg in his grain ware house, and I was about put out of business; then I, too, bought a blind horse, and hooked him to a power rig where the horse traveled around in a circle, elevating the grain with belt and buckets in the modern way. In that early day, 20 M. constituted a minimum car load with 28 M. lbs. as maximum.

Wheat and flax were shipped to Chicago, while our best market for corn and oats was the lively staples in the larger, nearby cities, such as Kansas City. For this trade we would load a mixed car of about two hundred bags of oats and a like number of corn. Prices then were up and down from fifteen cents per bushel, both grains.

From the corn crop of 1896, Armour & Co. of Chicago cribbed several million bushels of Nebraska ear corn, costing them ten cents per bushel, of which amount I bought about half a million bushels. Again, in 1931, my present company took in, cribbed, nearly a half million

bushels of ear corn, costing us about twelve to thirteen cents per bushel.

The highest price I ever paid for corn in Nebraska was \$2.10 in 1919. This about covered the price range for the past fifty-six years. Good wheat sold as low as thirty-five cents and as high as \$3.50 during this period.

About 1908 our Uncle Samuel made it a penal offense to accept railroad rebates and railroad passes. A heavy gloom of sadness and despair came over those of us who were operating grain elevators. Armageddon had arrived and we felt very sick in the vicinity of the waistline.

I was one who ran for cover and jumped from the frying pan into the business of grinding corn and shipping its products, rather than shipping the whole grain. In this branch of the shipping business, I have been engaged nearly forty years. During the past decade, my company has purchased more than a million bushels of corn annually, and instead of shipping cars of four to five hundred bushels, we now ship cars carrying four to five times as much.

Therefore, subtracting 1885 from 1941 leaves fifty-six years of active, continued operation, for which I claim no credit other than years of service and a mark at which someone may wish to shoot.

Must Keep Labor Records Complete

Grain & Feed Journals: The attention of all grain dealers is directed to the fact that the Fair Labor Standards Act compels all business concerns to keep certain, definite records covering the labor employed and have these records always available for inspection by officers of the Wage-Hours Division. Exemption from the provisions of the wage-hour law does not excuse an employer from the necessity for keeping the records. An exempt employer must have records which will demonstrate to an inspector that his exemption is warranted.

Minimum record requires the name of the employee in full, the home address, occupation in which employed, date of birth if under 19 years old, and the place or places of employment. The record is similar to that used to cover social security.

Records covering conditions of employment must be kept for four years. A new regulation provides: "Each employer shall also preserve for at least two years from the date of entry the originals or true copies of any and all customer orders, or invoices received, incoming or outgoing shipping or delivery records, as well as all bills of lading and all billings to customers (other than cash) which the employer retains or makes in the course of his business or operations."—W. E. Culbertson, Sec'y, Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Delavan, Ill.

Truckers Fail to Deliver Full Amount Corn Received

Grain & Feed Journals: It appears now that the trucking of steel bin corn from western Iowa to eastern Iowa has so far been a costly experiment. We learned from one county A.A.A. committee that in the few loads shipped via truck to eastern Iowa, the greater percentage arrived on a short basis. One trucker was short over 300 pounds; another was short even more.

We were asked by the state A.A.A. committee to check up on the truckers' responsibility in this regard and found that the trucker has no responsibility whatsoever. He is required to post no performance bond. All truckers licensed in Iowa are required to carry ample cargo insurance which covers only the hazards of upset, collision, collapse of bridges, fire, lightning, tornado, etc. The railroads are still our best arm of transportation.

All warehousemen who have signed the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement, form H, are entitled to 2½¢ for taking in and loading out this corn. In some instances county A.A.A. committees have approached the individuals again with the result that services were obtained for a fraction of the 2½¢ for which you already signed a contract. It's fortunate for us the experiment thus far of trucking corn has been unsatisfactory.—Duke Swanson, Sec'y Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, Des Moines, Ia.

Future Trading Limits Reduced

At a special meeting of the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade at 9:00 a. m. on Nov. 8, the following Regulation was adopted:

REGULATION 1823-A. In a patriotic compliance with the request of the Sec'y of Agriculture, the directors acting under the provisions of Rule 251 have ordered that beginning Saturday, Nov. 8, and continuing until further notice the daily trading limits specified in Regulation 1823 are changed to read as follows:

Wheat, corn, oats, rye, and barley, 5c per bushel; soybeans, 6c per bushel; cotton, 1c per pound; lard, \$1 per hundred lbs., and dry salt meats, \$1 per hundred lbs.

Grain Futures Transactions Lower During October

Futures trading in grains on the Chicago Board of Trade aggregated 635,348,000 bus. in October, a decrease of 12 per cent compared with September, but an increase of 72 per cent compared with October, 1940, according to the monthly statement issued Nov. 4 by the Department of Agriculture, based on reports to the Commodity Exchange Administration. Soybeans are not included in the October, 1940, figure.

Of the total trading last month, wheat accounted for 347,571,000 bus., a decrease of 10 per cent compared with September; corn 91,430,000 bus., a decrease of 10 per cent; oats 61,079,000 bus., a decrease of 22 per cent; rye 37,751,000 bus., a decrease of 33 per cent; and soybeans 97,517,000 bus., a decrease of 1 per cent.

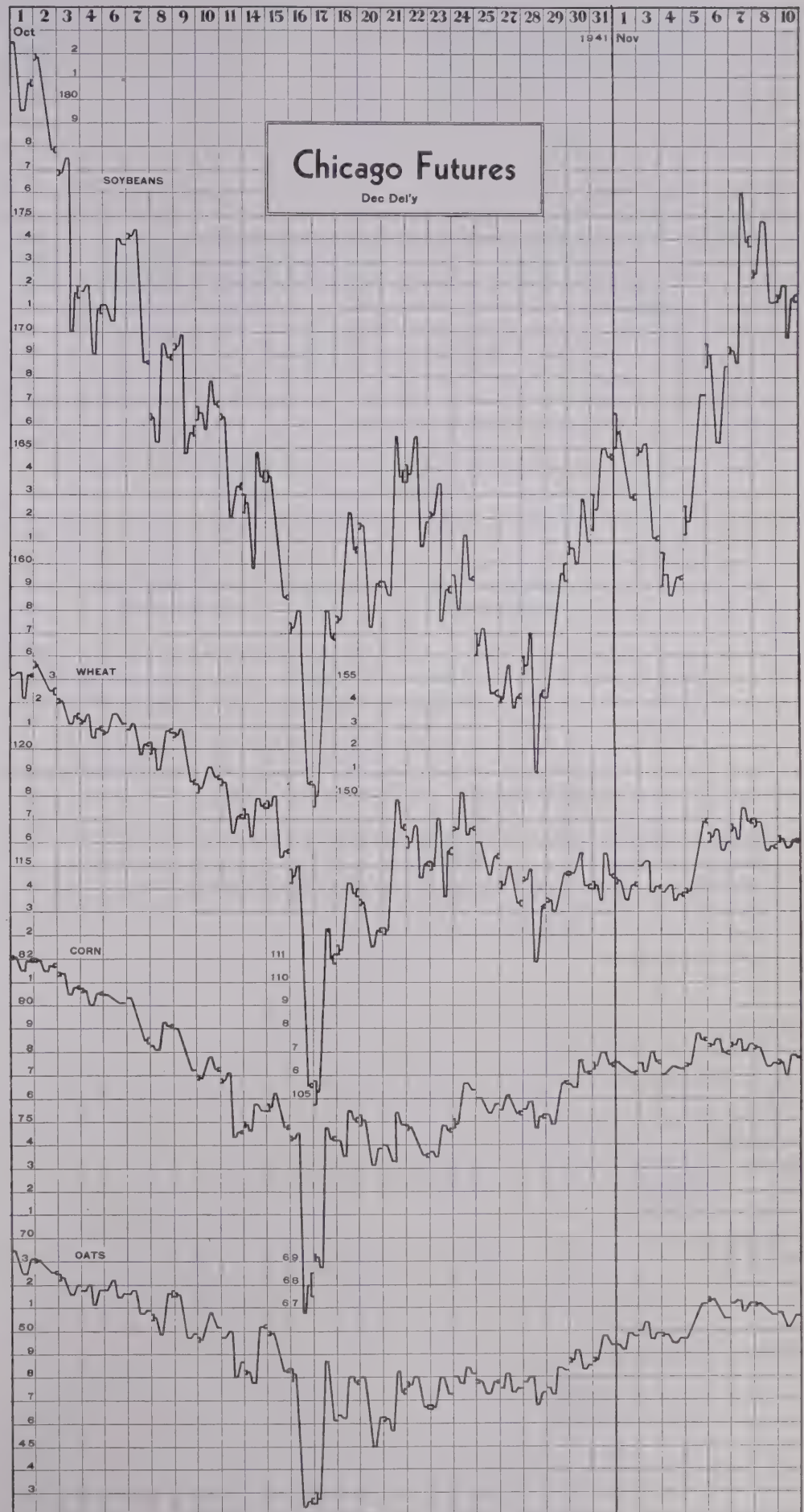
Winnipeg, Man.—A meeting of the Canadian Wheat Board is reported to have decided to let Canadian wheat prices seek higher levels by limiting the Board's hedging to small amounts on a scale up. The price level sought is reported as 90c a bu.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by C.E.A. the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Soybeans
Jan. 11	48,528	22,639	9,075	12,761	7,374
Jan. 18	47,827	23,795	9,210	12,779	7,995
Jan. 25	48,445	23,364	9,187	13,534	8,757
Feb. 1	48,756	23,387	8,954	13,535	8,807
Feb. 8	49,308	23,384	8,705	13,451	9,269
Feb. 15	48,712	23,170	8,490	13,436	9,370
Feb. 21	47,286	23,623	8,350	13,516	9,561
Mar. 1	45,489	24,310	8,452	13,456	9,557
Mar. 8	43,552	23,906	8,491	13,411	9,593
Mar. 15	43,945	23,360	8,598	13,403	9,745
Mar. 22	44,654	23,694	8,935	13,315	9,973
Mar. 29	42,797	23,473	8,976	13,359	9,794
Apr. 5	44,649	24,495	8,990	13,525	10,653
Apr. 12	41,606	24,079	8,784	14,025	11,341
Apr. 19	44,092	22,845	8,693	13,970	12,445
Apr. 26	44,522	21,530	8,365	14,315	12,710
May 3	46,532	21,506	8,320	12,241	10,627
May 10	47,178	21,727	8,261	11,475	10,860
May 17	43,064	21,823	7,683	11,807	11,057
May 24	41,092	20,836	6,984	12,143	10,272
May 31	42,017	21,065	7,188	12,244	10,725
June 7	43,124	20,267	7,683	12,083	10,935
June 14	43,041	20,430	7,879	12,110	11,101
June 21	40,794	19,947	7,525	12,078	12,194
June 28	40,083	20,915	7,717	12,287	12,565
July 5	43,010	19,375	7,550	12,186	11,924
July 12	45,256	20,615	8,502	12,026	11,278
July 19	49,885	20,479	9,416	12,208	11,465
July 26	50,462	21,393	11,151	12,315	11,571
Aug. 2	51,292	22,147	13,284	13,597	11,239
Aug. 9	50,005	25,017	14,639	15,455	10,780
Aug. 16	49,736	25,617	16,051	16,371	11,799
Aug. 23	50,903	25,731	16,672	16,866	12,143
Aug. 30	50,826	26,853	18,388	17,434	11,415
Sept. 6	50,686	29,232	17,744	18,199	10,855
Sept. 13	52,951	35,164	19,019	18,457	10,729
Sept. 20	53,660	35,677	18,257	19,235	10,794
Sept. 27	55,510	38,018	18,993	19,990	10,525
Oct. 4	57,679	40,353	18,873	20,815	10,974
Oct. 11	59,115	40,329	18,289	20,834	10,833
Oct. 18	51,803	40,148	16,274	19,989	10,193
Oct. 25	51,550	41,304	16,765	20,081	9,617
Nov. 1	52,584	41,844	16,985	20,480	9,584
Nov. 8	53,592	42,348	16,924	20,827	9,548

†All time low.



Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Medora, Ill., Nov. 6.—Soybeans showing quite a good deal of damage. Only about 20% of wheat seeded.—Medora Elevator Co.

Boonville, Ind.—Otto C. Roller, manager of the Boonville Mills, reports the quality of new corn being delivered is good.—W. B. C.

Elmore, Minn., Nov. 5.—Heavy wet snow has damaged beans considerably; yield is cut one-half.—Farmers Elevator Co., K. M. Johnson.

Darrow (Sheldon p.o.), Ill. — Bean acreage about 50% more. Very little plowed up.—Darrow Farmers Co-operative Grain Co., Medwin Warlick.

Pontiac, Ill., Nov. 8.—New corn will average 50-55 bu. Anticipate yield of 20-25 bus. beans. Harvest held up account of rain.—Cullom Grain Co., J. E. Carsten.

Gettysburg, S. D., Nov. 5.—No beans sown here; wheat cut of 10%; barley raise, 20%. Any additional acres will be sown to feed crop, barley, oats and corn.—E. S. Markovetz.

Center Point, Ia., Nov. 5.—Corn good, but only about 75% of what it was last year. Weather wet. Corn matured but high in moisture. Beans same as corn. Fields so soft the farmers cannot do anything.—L. J. Dennis & Son.

Clear Lake, Ia., Nov. 4.—Soybeans are getting wetter every day. Have been unable to do much harvesting for the last couple of weeks. They are getting down and the crop does not look as good as it did two weeks ago when it was excellent.

Caney, Kan., Nov. 10.—Due to too much rain and wet fields there is not over 10% of the wheat planted. Our acreage will be greatly reduced this year. A large oat and flax acreage probably will be planted next spring.—L. J. Pearsall.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 6.—Threshing of the Platte Valley alfalfa seed crop was slowed up last week by wet weather, but quality of the seed remained fairly good in spite of the exposure, a Nebraska report states. The price of seed is about 22c per lb., basis clean.

Indianola, Neb., Nov. 7.—This part of the state does not raise beans. Wheat acreage about the same as last year with the condition at present good. The corn crop will average about 10 or 12 bus. per acre. Farmers are just beginning to shuck their corn.—Smith-Reiter Grain Company.

Lewiston, Ida.—Stored grain in Asotin County is "in good shape" with only one or two per cent of the approximately 400,000 bus. in Asotin warehouses sprouting, according to report from Lewiston Grain Growers Inc. Harvesting is practically completed. Plans are being discussed to assist farmers in salvaging wet wheat.—F. K. H.

Columbia, Mo.—Nearly 1,000 acres of sunflower seed were grown in Missouri this year, the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service reported. While this acreage is about the same as last year and the yield will be about the same, prices, however, will be higher with seed selling at \$2.75 a hundred pounds, compared with \$2.50 received last year.—P. J. P.

Kansas City, Mo.—The average protein of 1,410 cars of wheat tested during October was 12.76% compared with 13.48% on 863 cars in October, 1940. For the crop year to date—July thru October—a market average of 13.29% is shown on the total inspections here compared with 12.93% on 28,099 cars in the corresponding four months of the preceding crop year.

Decatur, Ill., Oct. 25.—Gathering of the corn crop is slow and tedious. Growers naturally are becoming quite anxious to get going under full power, but fields are so soggy that it is very difficult to manipulate the heavy machinery. Corn generally is still standing up fairly well despite the heavy downpours. However, in some localities the corn has been blown down and the ears on the ground are damaging. There is some sprouting at the shanks of ears and there is indications of fungi development in the stalks due to the long spell of dampness.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

West Milton, O., Nov. 4.—Corn husking hardly started. Fodder no account on standing corn as high winds blew all the blades off. Corn yield will average about 50 bus. If rains continue soybeans will be damaged.—Henderson & Jones.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 4.—Excessive rains have delayed late seeding of winter wheat and there is some uncertainty whether the full expected acreage will be seeded. The condition of that which has been seeded is well above average as a whole. A preliminary prospect of about 13 bus. per seeded acre may be tentatively assumed.—Nat C. Murray, Statistician, Jackson & Curtis.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 5.—The latest spell of cold, wet weather has not affected this year's crop to any great degree except in the Peace River country of Alberta where threshing is just under way. Moisture supplies this fall are below normal. A record year for Manitoba has left more than adequate supplies but many large areas of Saskatchewan are going into the winter months with a definite deficiency.—McCabe Bros. Grain Co., Ltd.

Mahomet, Ill., Nov. 5.—The heavy and prolonged rainy season has seriously impeded the harvesting of soybeans. The fields are so saturated and soft that it will take several days of bright sunshine to enable combines to continue. The beans have started to shatter badly and it has been said by many farmers that as much as one-third of the beans will not be saved. Up to this writing the damage in beans has been negligible.—James F. Parker.

Centerburg, O., Nov. 4.—Soybeans 50% more acreage than last year; about 17 bus. per acre. As long as beans stay up acreage will increase next year. Corn acreage about the same; good crop. Wheat acreage about the same as last year because of the A.A.A. control. Fall seeding looks good, best it has for many a year. Oats will decrease in acreage, because of soybeans and the price acreage will be planted to soybeans in the spring instead.—Tom Reed, L. J. Dill Grain Co.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 6.—Wet weather continued over the entire state during the past week and is becoming a serious problem in several areas due to delayed farm operations and damage to crops, the Kansas Department of Agriculture reports. Wheat in the western part is growing nicely and furnishing excellent pasture for a large number of livestock. The cutting and harvesting of sorghums has been greatly slowed over the entire state due to wet weather.

Bicknell, Ind.—White corn is sprouting in the husk where the ear stands erect; had to stop one man recently who has 300 acres of this kind corn. Soybeans are getting in bad condition, fields too soft to combine, and many are popping out of the pod, and some few show signs of sprouting. The straw stacks over the country are all green, the grain in them having sprouted due to warm damp weather. Farmers getting very uneasy over the weather condition.—O. L. Barr Grain Co., O. L. Barr.

Enid, Okla., Oct. 27.—Excessive rains in Oklahoma have not only hindered farm work in general but have resulted in damage to various crops. We hear reports of damage to the corn and cotton crops in southern and eastern Oklahoma, and the flooding of low lands last week will undoubtedly make necessary the replanting of the crops of wheat in this area. Our reports indicate that 20 per cent of the Oklahoma wheat land is still to be seeded.—E. R. Humphrey, Sec'y Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Dodge City, Kan., Oct. 24.—A. W. Erickson of the Field Notes Crop Reporting service reported on Oct. 20 after having covered the heart of the soft winter wheat area comprising more than 9½ million acres, that only about 50% of the prepared acreage had been seeded. Heavy rains have continued to fall since that time, and in all probabilities the full intended acreage may not be seeded. We have reports from areas in eastern Kansas where practically no seeding has been done, and much of the lowland is at this time under several feet of water. Rains are interfering with the harvesting and ripening of grain sorghums of the Southwest. Official records for the Dodge City station show our annual rainfall to date nine inches above normal. Excess moisture for this semi-arid region, however, is seldom detrimental to the wheat crop, most of which is now seeded and looking fine. Eastern and central Kansas have suffered severely from floods. Much of the wheat seeded in river bottoms has been lost together with most of the feed crops.—J. F. Moyer, Sec'y Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

Carroll, O., Nov. 5.—Acreage of beans about the same but not filled good and weather against harvesting. Corn probably will be planted where beans are.—Fairfield Grain & Seed Co.

Reports of Private Crop Statisticians

Estimates of corn and soybean production and preliminary figures on winter wheat acreage issued as of Nov. 1, by Chicago private crop statisticians are as follows, corn in millions of bushels, soybeans and wheat acreage with 000 omitted:

	Corn	Soybeans	1941 Wheat
C. M. Galvin	2,598	108,336	41,740
Nat C. Murray	2,624	.....	41,635
E. H. Miller	2,552	105,000	.....
Average	2,591	106,688	41,688
Government Oct. 1 ..	2,626	111,618	.....
Final, 1940	2,449	79,837	46,271

The preliminary estimate of winter wheat acreage harvested this year is 40,316,000, compared with 36,147,000 last year and 39,141,000 the 10-year (1930-39) average. Abandonment of sown acreage in the latter period has been 18.6% and average yield per acre 14.4 bus.

Production of winter wheat this year is estimated at 684,966,000 bus.; 1940, 589,151,000; 10-year average, 569,417,000.

C. M. Galvin estimates probable winter acreage in Kansas at 11,151,000 acres, a decrease of 14% as compared with last year. A similar percentage reduction is forecast for Oklahoma; Texas, 5%; Nebraska, 2%; Missouri, 15%; Colorado, 4%.

Nat C. Murray estimated that 10.8%, equal to 104 million bushels, of the 1941 wheat crop will be fed to live stock. About 94 million bushels were fed last year.

Corn grind in September totaled 8,719,970 bus. for domestic use, reports Corn Industries Research Foundation for 11 refiners of starches, syrups, sugars, and other corn products. Comparable figure a year ago was 5,937,663. For first nine months of 1941, the total was 72,921,010 bus., compared with 51,826,945 for the first three quarters of 1940.

Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.—The Crop Reporting Board of the U.S.D.A. makes the following report:

	Tot. product'n (thous'ds)	Acreage— (thous'ds)	1941 Prelim.	1940 harvest	1941 pct. of 1940
Corn, all, bu.	2,449,200	2,675,373	85,943	99.4	
Wheat, all	816,698	961,194	56,783	106.1	
Winter	589,151	684,966	40,316	111.5	
All spring	227,547	276,228	16,467	94.9	
Durum	34,776	44,490	2,640	84.6	
Other spring	192,771	231,738	13,827	97.1	
Oats, bu.	1,235,628	1,138,843	37,236	106.9	
Barley, bu.	309,235	351,522	13,977	104.4	
Rye, bu.	40,601	46,462	3,436	107.6	
Buckwheat	6,350	6,392	357	90.8	
Flaxseed, bu.	31,217	31,825	3,228	99.8	
Rice, bu.	52,754	55,128	1,186	112.8	
Grain sorg.	121,371	146,919	8,549	86.7	
Hay, tame, tons	86,312	85,733	62,488	101.5	
Hay, wild, tons	8,844	10,965	11,445	105.0	
Hay, alfalfa, ton	30,578	33,178	15,218	108.3	
Beans, dry edible, 100-lb. bag	16,074	17,940	2,033	110.7	
Peas, dry field, bu.	3,812	7,817	352	129.4	
Soybeans for beans	79,837	111,300	5,918	119.3	

Corn Production by States
Production of corn in leading states indicated as follows, in thousand bushels:

	Nov. 1	Oct. 1	Final 1940
Ohio	159,348	157,722	120,750
Indiana	177,165	173,228	145,669
Illinois	404,231	396,604	332,244
Minnesota	200,116	197,868	172,457
Iowa	465,171	451,490	460,581
Wisconsin	89,280	87,048	93,582
Missouri	116,112	112,176	119,280
Nebraska	152,280	149,040	106,913
Kansas	56,544	58,900	41,028
Texas	69,480	71,796	90,324

Indicated Soybean Crop
Indicated production of soybeans for leading states, with comparisons, in thousand bushels:

	Nov. 1	Oct. 1	Final 1940
Ohio	12,800	12,480	8,400
Indiana	15,436	15,436	10,989
Illinois	54,112	54,112	35,140
Iowa	17,501	17,974	15,026
Missouri	1,824	1,824	1,176
No. Carolina	2,185	2,280	2,282
Total six states	103,858	104,106	73,013

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Center Point, Ia., Nov. 5.—Corn and beans about 25% harvested.—L. J. Dennis & Son.

Gettysburg, S. D., Nov. 5.—Wheat on farms, 20%; barley, 75%; oats, 90%.—E. S. Markovetz.

Coal City, Ill., Nov. 4.—Corn about a quarter harvested; beans 90% still to be harvested; oats about 75% sold.—J. W. Bookwalter.

Carroll, O., Nov. 5.—Wheat nearly all in market, very little in farmers' hands. Corn just starting to move.—Fairfield Grain & Seed Co.

Carrothers, O., Nov. 8.—Most of corn and oats being fed; in farmers' hands, about one-half wheat and soybeans.—A. McDougal, Carrothers Service Co.

Centerburg, O., Nov. 4.—With the increase in livestock prices and eggs and milk, some corn will have to be shipped in.—Tom Reed, L. J. Dill Grain Co.

Darrow (Sheldon p. o.), Ill., Nov. 8.—Very little corn being sold and beans about 60% sold.—Darrow Farmers Co-operative Grain Co., Medwin Warrick.

Pontiac, Ill., Nov. 8.—About 50% of oats still on farm; all old corn moved except that under seal. Negligible amount of new corn and beans moved so far.—Cullom Grain Co., E. Carsten.

Elmore, Minn., Nov. 5.—Corn two-thirds picked has high moisture content; good yield, 50 bus. average; most of corn contains 22% moisture.—Farmers Elevator Co., K. M. Johnson.

West Milton, O., Nov. 4.—50% of soybeans still in the field; 75% of corn in field. Very little corn moving at present. Receipts of soybeans so far are in good condition.—Henderson & Jones.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 8.—Planting of the 1941-1942 Imperial Valley, Calif., flaxseed crop has begun and some flax is already coming up. The Southwest Flaxseed Ass'n reports that plantings will not equal last year's figure of 86,000 acres.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Carrothers, O., Nov. 8.—Bean acreage larger; good quality, about all harvested. Wheat acreage about the same; good stand, large growth on account of much rain. Oats average crop, good quality. Corn, large acreage, good crop, large yield.—A. McDougal, Carrothers Service Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 8.—Receipts of flaxseed have been decreasing each week. We calculate that the marketings of our domestic flax crop for the month of October were 2,800,000 bus. Flax marketings from the domestic crop Aug. 1 to Oct. 31 were 19,550,000 bus.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Winchester, Ind., Nov. 10.—Wet weather has been continuing right along making delivery of soybeans slow and uncertain, probably 10% of the beans still in the field, maybe more than this. It is remarkable there has been as little damage as there has by the continued wet weather, but believe the yield has been cut somewhat. Corn shucking or picking, the modern name for it, is probably 75% done in central eastern Indiana. Quality is good, but the yield is not as large as expected.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Duluth, Minn.—All of the Canadian wheat long held in bond here has been shipped out and the surplus expected to be cleaned out shortly. It is estimated that some 10,000,000 bus. of grain, largely wheat, will be loaded out and cleared for eastern ports between this time and close of navigation, to be held in boat bottoms during the winter. The availability of boat tonnage or scarcity to carry grain is reflected in an unsettled freight rate, the price fluctuating quite rapidly. From a high of 5c per bushel on wheat to unload at Buffalo, it went off to 4½¢, then to the present spread of 4½¢ to 4¼¢. Storage rate was up to 8½¢ but recently dropped to present level of 7¼¢. The possibility of using ice breakers, aerial patrols and other services to keep traffic moving on the Great Lakes as late as possible this year is considered but so far nothing definite has been announced.—F. G. C.

Indianola, Neb., Nov. 7.—About 20% of the wheat was stored on the farms or in the elevators. It looks like most of the corn will go to the market as live stock feeding is very much below average for this part of the country.—Smith-Reiter Grain Co.

Bicknell, Ind.—Many farmers are holding their beans in hopes of a much higher market, vain hope I fear. Not many can seal their corn, as the surplus producing areas are not eligible for the loan, and the upland farmers all feed their corn.—O. L. Barr, O. L. Barr Grain Co.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 6.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Oct. 31, increased 5,728,803 bus. as compared with the preceding week and increased 54,183,031 bus. when compared with the corresponding week in 1940. The amount in store was reported as 502,411,643 bus. compared with 496,682,840 bus. for the preceding week and 448,228,612 bus. for the week of Nov. 1, 1940. Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending Oct. 31, amounted to 11,470,460 bus., a decrease of 1,734,855 bushels from the revised figures of the previous week when 13,205,315 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 11,578,885 bus. Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the 13 weeks from Aug. 1 to Oct. 31 as compared with the same period in 1940 were as follows, figures within brackets being those for 1940: Manitoba 16,783,662 (29,869,214); Saskatchewan 53,154,191 (117,771,192); Alberta 23,588,885 (61,597,682) bus. For the 13 weeks ending Oct. 31, 1941 and the same period in 1940 93,526,738 and 209,238,088 bus. were received from the farms.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Decatur, Ill., Nov. 8.—The wet weather continues to hold up wheat seeding, and the result will be a smaller acreage. The wheat that was seeded continues to make a fine growth and shows excellent stands. Gathering of the corn crop is being done principally by hand. Fields are soft and wet, making it impossible to pick with machines. Yields are running high and the quality generally is good with the exception of excessive moisture. Harvesting of the crop will really get under way as soon as field conditions will permit. The feeder and industrial demand for corn has been good and there has been quite a pick-up in the shipping demand. While many growers prefer not to seal their corn, they will not sell freely only as prices advance near the loan level. There was some combining of soy beans Monday afternoon and Tuesday, but not in all localities. While the moisture content generally was high, growers are not taking further chances but will get their beans out of the fields during such times as combines can operate. There is some loss in low spots where beans have stood under water, also some shattering but nothing serious as yet.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Manhattan, Kan.—That 190,000 Kansas farmers have signified their intention to participate in the 1942 A.A.A. wheat program, compared with 157,000 in the 1941 program, is the claim of Roy C. Wilson, chairman of the Kansas A.A.A. com'te.

Five factors should be considered to create an effective window display. They are color, light, action, arrangement, and merchandise. Make your window display colorful, light it well, make something in it stimulate action, arrange it harmoniously, and offer timely merchandise.

Oats Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1940, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Baltimore	75,243	72,042	36,100	.....
Boston	8,000	14,000	.....	.....
Chicago	1,313,000	1,155,000	1,613,000	1,531,000
Duluth	228,560	296,187	61,655	662,452
Ft. William	4,579,218	2,567,366	1,998,995	1,508,797
Ft. Worth	66,000	60,000	22,000	24,000
Hutchinson	2,000	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	196,000	178,000	188,000	82,000
Milwaukee	13,560	18,080	106,400	62,700
Minneapolis	3,127,500	1,248,750	3,246,750	1,253,250
New Orleans	4,000	57,355	40,976	32,400
Omaha	320,000	123,723	358,200	88,000
Peoria	208,000	156,832	104,800	198,832
Philadelphia	9,629	10,090	30,020	16,106
St. Joseph	588,000	482,000	142,000	60,000
St. Louis	124,000	190,000	178,000	162,000
Superior	224,028	117,467	18,000	206,666
Toledo	254,100	338,100	325,500	266,700
Wichita	.....	1,500	.....	1,500

Corn Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1940, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Baltimore	712,075	186,883	459,943	.....
Chicago	8,687,000	13,519,000	6,430,000	10,191,000
Duluth	3,044,820	2,370,888	2,441,130	1,143,589
Ft. Wm.	1,692	.....	.....	.....
Ft. Worth	228,000	483,000	97,500	372,000
Kan. City	926,500	4,603,600	432,000	60,000
Milwaukee	754,850	1,306,650	506,100	755,800
Minn'polis	1,533,000	6,241,500	1,665,000	2,263,500
N. Orleans	129,143	71,012	91,800	102,732
Omaha	1,835,448	2,203,798	1,768,200	1,407,005
Peoria	3,036,500	2,557,500	1,115,700	1,202,800
Philadelphia	432,828	87,150	372,145	80,054
St. Joseph	418,500	1,327,500	261,000	157,500
St. Louis	697,500	915,000	175,500	351,000
Superior	1,732,628	2,002,302	1,357,154	1,419,150
Toledo	463,400	319,200	152,600	49,000

Soybean Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1940, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Chicago	1,823,000	2,419,000	117,000	317,000
Milwaukee	62,040	78,650	.....	.....
Minneapolis	30,000	.....	.....	.....
Omaha	36,000	84,000	.....	.....
Peoria	140,550	414,000	64,400	244,500
St. Joseph	87,000	60,000	.....	.....
St. Louis	68,800	105,600	46,400	100,800
Toledo	646,500	853,500	117,000	33,000

Rye Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1940, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Baltimore	112,023	158,700	.....	.....
Chicago	230,000	792,000	130,000	254,000
Duluth	977,500	180,589	703,350	375,124
Ft. William	1,314,305	807,651	518,752	210,917
Ft. Worth	7,500	.....	1,500	.....
Hutchinson	1,500	6,000	.....	.....
Kansas City	40,500	18,000	19,500	7,500
Milwaukee	253,680	63,429	109,185	195,035
Minneapolis	1,414,500	613,500	754,500	550,500
Omaha	61,600	25,447	83,898	23,850
Peoria	104,400	86,400	24,900	15,600
Philadelphia	.....	249	20,157	3,590
St. Joseph	3,000	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis	39,000	30,000	54,000	54,000
Superior	799,638	159,664	687,198	155,939
Toledo	7,000	5,600	1,400	1,400

Barley Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1940, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Baltimore	39,829	13,813	.....	.....
Chicago	1,584,000	1,219,000	401,000	218,000
Duluth	87,895	599,396	852,081	817,259
Ft. William	5,389,088	2,200,396	2,130,934	2,555,682
Ft. Worth	35,200	8,000	8,000	.....
Hutchinson	14,400	8,000	.....	.....
Kansas City	206,400	62,400	296,000	6,400
Milwaukee	2,666,440	2,431,480	1,206,000	951,400
Minneapolis	3,714,500	2,813,500	2,771,000	2,373,200
Omaha	307,200	28,800	289,600	27,200
Peoria	297,800	233,100	167,200	89,600
Philadelphia	1,248	2,496	1,437	2,282
St. Joseph	15,750	.....	28,000	.....
St. Louis	324,800	230,400	84,800	20,700
Superior	496,188	292,377	623,027	329,256
Toledo	75,600	37,800	22,400	2,800
Wichita	1,300	.....	.....	.....

Wheat Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1940, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Baltimore	416,204	166,385	248,001	98,273
Chicago	1,540,000	713,000	1,348,000	1,797,000
Duluth	9,041,000	6,639,739	8,486,760	4,404,971
Ft. Wm.	23,598,796	11,120,771	19,103,240	11,410,810
Ft. Worth	663,600	131,600	697,200	351,400
Hutchinson	914,200	925,400	.....	.....
Kan. City	2,452,800	2,128,000	1,511,790	3,793,560
Milwaukee	146,010	4,710	65,800	14,000
Minn'polis	13,926,000	6,990,000	3,460,500	2,541,000
New Orleans	9,943	5,009	9,800	33,000
Omaha	720,842	457,097	515,296	498,525
Peoria	182,800	130,500	346,200	182,800
Philadelphia	629,361	421,683	166,387	767,223
St. Joseph	216,000	217,600	177,600	1,078,400
St. Louis	560,500	638,000	627,000	922,500
Superior	4,172,468	4,159,804	3,907,229	2,492,924
Toledo	895,500	676,500	259,500	502,500
Wichita	956,800	975,000	512,000	661,500

Court Sustains I.C.C. Order on Absorption of Switching Charges

The U. S. District Court at Minneapolis has denied the petition of the railroad companies to set aside the order by the Interstate Commerce Commission that they absorb switching charges on grain at the Twin Cities.

The Court said:

The practices complained of, and which the Commission found to be unreasonable, refer to the rules promulgated by these plaintiffs and other carriers governing the absorption of connecting line switching charges on grain, grain products and seeds when such products are shipped to Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and Superior markets. At these markets, the plaintiffs have absorbed connecting-line switching charges on competitive traffic, but not on non-competitive traffic or on traffic local to their respective lines.

While definitions vary somewhat between carriers, "competitive traffic," generally speaking, is that traffic which, as to any one carrier, originates at a point served also by another carrier, which other carrier handles the traffic at equal line-haul rates from origin to destination, and either performs the switching service or absorbs the switching charges of the connecting switching line serving the industry at destination.

"Non-competitive traffic" is that which originates at a point served by a single haul carrier, or which is consigned to an industry on a line whose switching charge is not absorbed by a competing line-haul carrier. Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and Superior are rate-break markets with respect to almost all destinations. To a certain extent, Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis are rate-break markets as to eastern destinations. These cities are competitive markets in the movements of grain and grain products.

Under the practice of the railroads serving the grain markets in the Middlewest, not all shippers or receivers of grain are compelled in all instances to pay the switching charges of connecting lines at terminal markets. For many years, all carriers serving Chicago, Milwaukee, Peoria and St. Louis (sometimes referred to as the preferred markets), have absorbed switching charges at those points on all carload traffic involving non-competitive as well as competitive shipments of grain, grain products and seeds. Consequently, it will be observed that the shipper who patronizes the preferred area is relieved from the payment of any switching charges, whether the haul is competitive or non-competitive.

The shipper, however, who moves his grain to the Twin City area, if the point of origin is not competitive, must pay the switching charge. Many examples of such practices are found in the report of the Commission. A few illustrative examples may be cited.

If, for instance, a car of grain moved on the Great Northern Railway to an industry located in Minneapolis situated on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway (Soo Line), the delivery would involve a switching movement from the Great Northern and Soo Line interchanging track to the industry. A switching operation of the Soo Line is necessarily involved.

These switching charges in the Twin City area vary, but the average charge is about \$1.98 per car. Under the practice of these plaintiffs, if the point of origin was served by both the Great Northern and the Soo Line, the Great Northern would absorb the switching charge, but if the industry was located on the line of a carrier which did not serve the point of origin, the shipper or receiver would be required to pay the switching charge in addition to the line haul.

Appleton, Minnesota, 144 miles from Minneapolis, is served by the Great Northern and the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific (the Milwaukee) railroads. A neighboring town, Holloway, is 138 miles from Minneapolis and is only served by the Great Northern line. In hauling grain from Appleton to Minneapolis for delivery to an industry on the Milwaukee, the Great Northern absorbs the switching charge. If, however, the grain shipment originated at Holloway and is consigned to the same industry at Minneapolis, the Great Northern does not absorb the switching charge, but requires it to be collected from either the shipper or the receiver. This illustrates the discrimination as between shippers.

From Lineville, Iowa, which is served only by the Rock Island Railroad, the distance to Minneapolis is 353 miles, and the rate on grain is 22 cents a 100 pounds. The Rock Island does not absorb connecting-line switching charges on traffic from Lineville to an industry off its tracks at Minneapolis. From Lineville to Chicago, the distance is 375 miles and the rate is 21 cents. When a shipment from Lineville to Chicago necessitates a switching charge, the Rock Island absorbs it. This is an example of the discrimination found to exist between localities. Many more might be cited.

In meeting the problem of lack of uniformity in absorption of switching charges as between the complaining markets on one hand and the preferred markets on the other, the Commission considered the result on the movement of grain if the carriers voluntarily or by compulsion absorbed switching charges at the preferred points only to the extent that such charges were absorbed in the Twin City and Duluth areas, but concluded that: "Increases in transportation charges on grain to and from the alleged preferred points might be more detrimental to the producers than beneficial to the complaining markets; reductions, the evidence suggests, would benefit both producers and the complaining markets." (Report of Division 2, Exhibit A. p. 41).

If it be remembered that, in the opinion of the Commission on the showing before it, public interest requires that the grain rate structure be free from practices which disturb its balance and which may render chaotic that which must be kept as far as possible equalized, the purpose of the Commission in promulgating its order seems reasonably clear. The very fact that different practices are followed in regard to the absorption of switching charges in competitive markets fairly contiguous to one another, may produce a harmful result to the parity

which the Commission is seeking to preserve.

IN JURISDICTION OF COMMISSION.—It must necessarily follow that the procedure of adjusting the rates and practices which affect the delicate balance of the grain rate structure is a matter peculiarly within the jurisdiction of the Commission. The lack of uniformity or any sound rules governing the carriers in the absorption of switching charges is fairly evident from the recitals in the Commission's findings. The carriers themselves have apparently caused the confusion.

THE WISDOM OR EXPEDIENCY of the Commission's order is not for us to pass upon. An appraisal of the many and technical factors involved requires the judgment of an expert in this particular field. *Mississippi Valley Barge Line Co. v. United States*, 292 U. S. 282. It may be noted that this Court cannot, and is not asked in this particular proceeding to weigh the evidence introduced before the Commission. Our function is ended when we find a rational basis for the conclusions of the Commission. *Rochester Telephone Corp. v. United States*, 307 U. S. 125.

Canadian wheat has been selling at 20c per bu. below comparable grades of domestic spring wheat, c.i.f. Buffalo, duty (42c per bu.) paid. But an import quota restricts the flow of Canadian wheat across the border for domestic grind to 795,000 bus. in any one year.

Wind Wrecks A.A.A. Tanks

Wind is no respecter of government property. Evidence lies in the 17 twisted and warped A.A.A. corn storage bins torn from their foundations and strewn over the landscape at West Union, Ia., by a windstorm on Oct. 7.

Maybe the bins were not properly anchored. The photographic evidence indicates that at least several of the tanks were torn from their sheet steel bottoms, even tho they are cylindrical, a form of construction calculated to give the least amount of resistance to the wind, regardless of its direction.

The wind's havoc demonstrates that a great many A.A.A. steel bins have been emptied of corn. West Union is in northeast Iowa, a section of the country where farmers must buy corn from time to time to finish out their cattle and hog feeding programs.

The question arises, now that the A.A.A. has bought steel bins to preserve our surplus corn, will it have to buy corn to ballast and thus preserve the steel bins from the wind?



Seventeen A.A.A. Steel Storage Bins Were Overturned by the Wind at West Union, Ia.

Wheat and Flour Stocks Held by Mills

Stocks of wheat held on Sept. 30, owned and stored for others by reporting mills, totaled 215,532,598 bus., reports the Bureau of the Census, Washington. Of the 147,464,622 bus. owned by the mills, 84.8% was in private terminal elevators, in transit, and in mills and mill elevators attached to mills; 9.7% in public terminal elevators; and 5.5% in country elevators. Stocks of wheat flour in all positions totaled 4,586,255 bbls.

Reports were received from 817 milling concerns, operating 977 mills, and accounting for 93.6% of the total wheat flour production (111,368,727 bbls.).

Boy Sets \$46,000 Elevator Fire

"I wanted to see whether grain dust burned," confessed a lad of 15 who opened the unlocked door of the dust house of the elevator at Rudolph, O., and set fire to the dust. He went home and shortly thereafter his mother told him the elevator of the Liberty Grain Ass'n was on fire.

The elevator burned the night of Oct. 13, residents discovering the flames at 9 p. m., in a cupola atop the dust house. Manager W. Clark Stimmel said the dust bin was empty, and there had been no fire in the cob burner for 10 days, and gave it as his opinion there was no way the fire could have started except by arson.

An investigation accordingly was begun Oct. 14 by Richard C. Steinmetz of the Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, Herbert Schinzel, deputy state fire marshal, in charge, Arnold Isch, county sheriff, Robert Chadwick, probation officer; Raymond Bowers, Jas. Meagley and Fred Moorhead, deputy sheriffs.

About one-half the population of the town was questioned without results.

On the next night, Oct. 15, fire was discovered in a straw stack and reported by a certain lad living across the road.

On the evening of Oct. 16 three fires occurred in the second story bedroom of this lad's home. While the family was busy extinguishing these fires a fourth fire broke out in a 10x30 chicken house in the rear of the home. This lad was one of the bad boys of the town, and when some red wool like that on his sweater was found near the porch roof it was concluded that the lad had climbed up over the porch roof, gone into the bedroom window, set the fires and gone downtown, where he claimed to have been.

The boy was taken to the Wood County jail at Bowling Green, and questioning begun at 11 p. m., Oct. 16. By 5 a. m. a confession was obtained that he had set all these fires. He said "I first dropped a cigarette butt in the straw stack near the barn and saw that it went out. Then I struck a match. After waiting a little while to see that the fire had started I ran up to the house and told them about the fire."

"I have experimented with fire setting from time to time; I had a gasoline can that I would put some gas in and a fuse from a bunch of firecrackers, and would set fire in that way. Sometimes I would burn the weeds around our place in the spring before ploughing. I don't know why I set fires, I do it without planning them, and on the spur of the moment. Usually after I set them I get a headache, also I am sorry that I set the fires."

Judge Raymond Ladd of Wood County decided Oct. 21 to send the boy to the Bureau of Juvenile Research at Columbus, O., in order that the psychologists and psychiatrists there could study the case and find out what further disposition should be made.

Excellent work was done by the sheriff and his deputies and the probation officer; and the Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau is going to pay a substantial reward for the information which led to the arrest of this arsonist.

This is the third elevator in Wood County to burn within two months, at Sugar Ridge and Stony Ridge; and an elevator on the same site was destroyed in July, 1929, in a fire set by two boys.

The investigators are of the opinion that a padlock on the dust house door would have prevented this fire, as if the door had been locked the boy would not even have attempted to break into the elevator to set the fire. Dr. Steinmetz has worked on several fires where the conclusion was that if locks had been on either the dust house or the cob house door the fire would not have occurred.

Moisture Big Factor in Soybean Grading

Moisture is the biggest factor in grading soybeans this year. Continued rains thruout the middle west, upon which the soybean crushing industry depends for its raw material, have made harvest difficult and have reduced the movement to a fraction of expectations.

Early beans, harvested in the last week or 10 days of dry weather in September, fell in the top grade. Moisture content was 10 to 10½ per cent. Few splits and almost no damage was reported. But few beans were ready for harvest so early.

The rains started the last of September, and the grade of beans shipped has become progressively poorer ever since. Altho a reasonably high percentage of the crop is still grading No. 2, where the moisture limit under the new soybean grades is 14 per cent, more and more beans are falling into the No. 3 grade where the moisture limit is 16 per cent, and a few are grading No. 4, which has an 18 per cent moisture limit.

The moisture that has become the principal grading factor has prevented the occurrence of a large number of splits. Splits and foreign matter are no factor in grading. The beans are unusually clean. H. P. English of the Federal Grain Supervision Service, Chicago, thinks this may be a result of the stress laid on damage before the new grades became effective. Terminal buyers worried country shippers on this subject, and the country shippers made a point of discussing damage and foreign material with farmers before bean harvest. The net result is a screen between the receiving box and the discharge spout on most combines. The beans roll over the screen as they are dumped into whatever conveyance takes them to the country elevator. This screen removes chips and most foreign material.

Fred G. Smith of the supervisory service attributes the low percentage of foreign matter to the fact that country shippers have discovered that almost any kind of a screen will remove weed seeds and foreign matter from soybeans. He also believes that the more general agricultural practice of planting soybeans in rows instead of drilling them in, or sowing them broadcast, has led to country receipts of a larger proportion of clean beans. When beans are planted in rows, he says, the farmers cultivate them and remove the weeds. This same factor reduces the amount of volunteer corn appearing in the beans shipped. Little volunteer corn is found in this year's beans.

The movement is very slow, due to inability of farmers to get into their fields with combines. During the last two weeks of October, Decatur, Ill., the country's leading cash soybean market, received approximately 1,500 cars. Whenever the rains would stop for three days or more so harvest could proceed, bean receipts at Decatur jumped to 150 to 175 cars daily. With the return of the rains the receipts dropped to 50 cars daily and even less. What is true of Decatur is true of other soybean markets, like Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, and interior points.

Moisture damage and heating may be expected in the normal course of events. Many farmers will be unable to get into their soybean fields before the ground freezes. Nearly 80% of the crop remains to be harvested.

Fred Watkins Addressed N. E. Indiana Dealers

L. R. Rumsyre, Sec'y of the Northeastern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, reports that the meeting held in the Wayne Hotel, Fort Wayne, Nov. 10 was attended by 60. Chicken dinner was served.

Roy L. Mossburg, manager of the Warren Exchange, Inc., and president of the Ass'n, was chairman. Music was furnished by Miss Jessie Mae Helm and Miss Mary Wilhelm of Warren. C. G. Egley gave the invocation.

The address of the evening was given by Fred E. Watkins, president of the Cleveland Grain Co., Cleveland, Ohio. His subject was "Quo Vadis," or Where Are We Headed? He showed the declination in the terminal trading and future trades on the Board of Trade. The appearance of the trucks and the results. The increased taxes and regulations. The efforts to fix prices. The effects of the war and inflation. Closing his remarks by expressing that the most comforting attitude a dealer could take at this time was to have faith in the future and our country. That no mistake has ever been made in believing that to do good will eventually triumph.

Following his splendid address dealers participated in an open discussion. The next meeting will be held Jan. 12. This will be the annual meeting.

Beaumont, Tex.—The Comet Rice Mills have agreed with the Federal Trade Commission to cease representing that "Comet Rice" is of a higher grade than the U. S. Government's highest specifications for the best rice, or that the vacuum sterilization method is exclusive with Comet Mills.

Ed Wilkinson Passes On

Edward Wilkinson, who founded the Western Grain Co. at Birmingham, Ala., in 1894, passed away Nov. 6. He had retired from management of the company two years ago. Of him, P. E. Goodrich of Winchester, Ind., writes:

"I have known him for fully forty years. He learned the grain business in Illinois, moved to Alabama and married a beautiful southern girl. He has made the south his home all these years. Both he and Mrs. Wilkinson used to come to the hay conventions.

"Ed was just an old-fashioned, Christian gentleman of ability and fine character. He is lucky in having his namesake, his son, to carry on his business."



Edward Wilkinson, Birmingham, Ala., Deceased

Advised Weights Encourage Check of Shortages When Unloading

David Lundeen, state weighmaster, Minnesota Railroad Commission, Minneapolis, is a firm believer in shipper's weight cards. When cards are attached to the inside of box cars, he says, to show the weight of grain loaded into the car by the shipper, the weighman at the terminal receiving elevator promptly investigates any differences between his weight and the shipper's weight.

The cause of shortages can be found often when prompt investigation is made, whereas such causes are lost when the empty car is returned to the railroad yards. Notations made of discrepancies at the time of weighing grain into the receiving terminal can be a powerful influence in the prompt payment of claims for losses of weight in transit, and thus redound to the great benefit of the shipper.

There is no foundation for the belief by shippers that if they put shipper's weight cards in the cars they load, and their weights are short of the actual contents of the cars, they will not receive credit for the overage, says Mr. Lundeen. In support of his contention he presents statistics covering the 1940-41 crop year receipts at Minneapolis.

"From the five states of Iowa, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana and Minnesota we received 2,981 cars to which were attached advised weights. Of these, 1,848 were 'short' with an aggregate 'shortage' of 1,179,977 pounds or an average shortage per car of 608 pounds. But 1,133 cars from these states were 'over' with an aggregate 'overage' of 1,849,756 pounds, or an average 'overage' per car of 1,633 pounds. The average difference per car between advised weights and the weight at Minneapolis was 1,352 pounds per car.

"The number of cars with weight cards attached at the Minneapolis terminals constituted approximately 5% of the road cars reaching this terminal. In these cars were found a net overage of 669,779 pounds of grain. If this average is applied to all the cars received at the Minneapolis terminal, it would mean that the shippers benefited by having terminal weights to the extent of 13,395,580 pounds. Reduced to wheat bushels, this would mean 223,265 bus., or approximately \$200,000 worth of grain that the shippers sent to the terminal market and did not know they had in the cars."

It is common practice for terminal market weighmen to attach a shipper's weight card to a car of grain when loaded for cross-town or inter-market movement, in order to facilitate prompt check-up of weight differences. Understanding terminal market weighing practices, and recognizing that honest, accurate weights constitute the foundation of trade, which, in self defense, no receiver may disturb and remain in business for long, these weighmen have no hesitancy about tacking a shipper's weight card in each car they load.

While differences between loading and unloading weights within and between terminal markets is less marked than such differences between country and terminal elevators, these differences do occur. The narrower range of differences rests on the similarity and accuracy of the weighing equipment used. Mr. Lundeen reports:

"We handled in Minneapolis during the past grain year, 8,878 cross town cars. Of these, 8,324 were 'short' with an aggregate shortage of 861,190 pounds or an average 'shortage' per car of 102 pounds; 498 were 'over' with an aggregate 'overage' of 45,250 pounds or an average 'overage' per car of 91 pounds. The average difference per car handled cross town was 98 pounds.

"In shipments between Minnesota state stations we handled 7,506 cars of which 6,685 were 'short' with an aggregate shortage of 770,620

and an average shortage per car of 115 pounds, the average difference per car being 114 pounds. We handled 3,513 cars to and from Wisconsin stations of which 3,456 were 'short' with an aggregate 'shortage' of 566,810 pounds and an average 'shortage' per car of 164 pounds; 39 cars were 'over' with an aggregate 'overage' of 15,610 pounds or an average 'overage' of 400 per car, the average difference per car being 167 pounds."

Flat Warehouses Get Seasonal Exemption

Seasonal exemption for employees engaged in the flat warehousing of grain has been granted by the Wage and Hour Administration. Until the end of October the case was open to appeal, but the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n advised, "In the end it would seem that the trade is certain to be exempted, since its case is based upon, and a part of, the case that the National Ass'n and the National Grain Trade Council put thru this year. If the decision is made final, the seasonal exemption will apply in flat warehouses the same as in grain elevators thruout the country."

The Corn Loan for Feed

Several months ago Hugh A. Butler, senator from Nebraska, urged that the government lend corn to the farmers in the drouth area of his state, and recently was somewhat bewildered when the Department of Agriculture lent the corn to New England instead of to Nebraska farmers. In the Senate he said:

I intend being very *NON-PARTISAN* in what I have to say today; but you know when I mention *CORN LOAN* it's pretty hard to be neutral. I haven't introduced a bill to attempt to make this idea effective, but I have written many letters to various executives in the Dept. of Agriculture, from the Secretary (Mr. Wickard) on down the line, in hopes of selling them the idea so that they could make it effective thru their own organization. That's where it should become operative. And frankly I am beginning to think I have succeeded in this idea—for THE DEPT. ONLY A FEW WEEKS AGO VOLUNTARILY PUT IN EFFECT A FEED LOAN PLAN IN NEW YORK STATE AND SOME ADJOINING TERRITORY, 30,000 farmers, who are to be LOANED on an average of 5 tons feed each! The contract covering the transaction is typically "GOVERNMENTAL," for it covers several type-written pages, but all boiled down, it is a *LOAN*, that can be returned IN KIND

USDA 1941 Barley Loans

The Department of Agriculture has reported that thru Nov. 1, 1941, Commodity Credit Corporation made 19,468 loans on 14,036,681 bus. of 1941 barley in 20 States. Loans average 39 cents per bushel. Approximately 13,000,000 bus. of the total barley under loan are stored on the farm. On the same date last year loans were reported on 4,264,806 bus. of barley. Loans by States follow:

State	No. of Loans	Farm Storage (Bushels)	Warehouse Storage (Bushels)
Calif.	2	22,146	.....
Colo.	133	117,967	14,449
Idaho	63	26,684	66,151
Iowa	13	4,943	1,480
Kansas	471	480,846	13,803
Michigan	5	2,591	.....
Minnesota	1,518	1,060,024	90,241
Missouri	1	258	.....
Montana	97	78,751	.....
Nebraska	11,834	6,864,680	537,958
New Mex.	2	1,380	.....
N. Dak.	1,140	947,093	65,999
Oklahoma	104	96,119	1,810
Oregon	14	22,477	3,088
S. Dak.	3,454	2,429,714	851
Texas	534	798,361	189,917
Utah	45	37,625	3,461
Washington	15	5,695	25,218
Wisconsin	1	864	.....
Wyoming	22	24,037	.....
Total	19,468	13,022,255	1,014,426

or PAID for at any time to the farmers choosing, AT THE MARKET at time of payment.

The Department of Agriculture is having a rather difficult time explaining the technical differences of loaning GROUND CORN, SACKED, to New York farmers, and refusing to LOAN CORN, BULK, to Nebraska farmers who will take it on the same terms, return in kind or cash at some later date. In either case the feed is used in making more dairy, meat and poultry products available for England and her allies. I doubt if the hungry Englishman would know whether the food that satisfies his hunger originates on a New York or a Nebraska farm! I am hoping that Nebraska drouth district farmers who really need assistance will get it somehow this winter—it's an off year—no campaign on, and a good time to place it in effect. In fact I have been receiving many requests for this assistance from certain drouth areas even this season in Nebraska, and I am in hopes the plan may be made effective by the Dept. of Agriculture.

Soybean Loan Program

The soybean loan program has been announced by the U. S. Dept. of Agri.

Loans will be made through the Commodity Credit Corporation and will be administered in the field by the county committees of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, in a manner similar to that now employed in connection with loan programs in effect for wheat, corn and other grain. Grades to serve as basis for determining the loan rate will be established according to the official grain standards of the United States for soybeans.

Loans at the rate of \$1.05 per bushel for No. 2 or better soybeans of all classes, stored on farms, will enable farmers to retain their crop for marketing later.

The estimated soybean production for 1941 is 110,884,000 bus., or about 31,000,000 bus. more than last year's crop, and approximately 68,000,000 bus more than the 10-year average production of 1931-40. The average farm price of soybeans on Sept. 15 was \$1.61 per bushel, while the average price during 1940 was about 79 cents.

Oil from soybeans has a wide variety of uses, both in the home and factory. Furthermore, production goals for soybeans under the Farm Defense Program of 1942 call for the planting of 7 million acres next year, a million acres more than in 1941, and twice the average acreage from 1936-40. Because of the urgent need for soybeans, acreage allotments will not apply to 1942 plantings.

All notes on loans will mature on demand, or June 30, 1942, but loans on farm-stored soybeans may be extended for one year. Loan values for soybeans stored in approved warehouses will be 7 cents per bushel less than for farm-stored soybeans. This difference represents the estimated average of storage charges the Commodity Credit Corporation would be required to pay to the warehouseman, should the producer fail to pay his note.

Loans for farm-stored soybeans will be on a note and chattel mortgage basis, and warehouse loans will be on a note and loan agreement basis with warehouse receipts as collateral. Loans on the 1941 soybean crop will be made until Jan. 31, 1942. Loans will be available only to farmers cooperating in the AAA farm program.

Washington, D. C.—The com'ite on food and nutrition of the National Research Council, meeting here early in October, adopted a resolution urging limitation of vitamin and mineral enrichment to flour, bread, and "perhaps" corn meal.

When sulphur is subjected to friction it becomes highly charged with static electricity. Discharge of this electricity from sulphur being blended with other ingredients in a poultry mash has been known to cause explosions in feed mixers. Safety from this hazard lies in grounding the mixer to drain the electricity.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Newport, Ark.—A. R. James, owner of the Jackson County Gin & Milling Co. mill that burned Oct. 10, stated he will replace the mill.

CALIFORNIA

Palo Alto, Cal.—Horabin's Feed & Fuel Co. has been incorporated, its name changed to Horabin's, Inc. Fred J. Brown is general manager.

Hanford, Cal.—The Pioneer Grain Co. plant together with warehouses filled with wheat were destroyed by fire recently, the loss estimated at \$50,000; insured.

San Francisco, Cal.—R. E. McGee, formerly assistant manager of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Portland, who resigned in July, is engaging in the grain business here.

Alturas, Cal.—The mysterious fire that destroyed the old Lauer flour mill last June recently was cleared up with the confession of two Indiana boys to setting the blaze.

Marysville, Cal.—The Farm Service Division of General Mills, Inc., has been further expanded with its recent purchase of the Feather River Milling Co. and the Feather River Egg & Poultry Co.

Pasadena, Cal.—Frank A. Manuel, 71, long a prominent feed dealer here, died recently, after an illness of several months. Mr. Manuel bought a feed business here and developed it into one of the largest in the city. He established a feed mill in Alhambra in 1925, which became the largest in the San Gabriel Valley.

Sacramento, Cal.—The California Dehydrating Co. is constructing a \$70,000 grain drier. Machinery equipment is in operation, handling 90,000 bags of rice per day altho the building is not completed. N. B. Morse and Ralph Weibel are owners of the business. With the installation of the new unit two grains can be dried simultaneously, and increases the capacity of the plant 150 per cent, the partners said. Principal crops handled by the plant are rice, corn and beans. Thru the use of a fan capable of forcing 165,000 cubic feet of air on rice per minute, the moisture content is reduced from 24 to 26 per cent to 14 per cent.

CANADA

Fort William, Ont.—Mike Patola suffered a fracture of the arm and his shoulder was pulled out of the socket when he fell against a shaft at the McCabe Elevator "C" Nov. 7.

Beausejour, Man.—Fire, believed caused by a hot-box in machinery, destroyed the Lake of the Woods elevator Oct. 31, housing 60,000 bus. of grain. Building and contents were covered by insurance.

Victoria, B. C.—The 1,000,000-bu. municipally owned grain elevator at Ogden Point, Victoria, will be sold. The elevator has been operated under lease by the Gillespie Grain Co., the lease expiring last September.

Vancouver, B. C.—Jan C. A. Nijdam, vice-president of Continental Grain Co., has resigned his seat on the Vancouver Grain Exchange and Philip Wolfe, local manager for James Richardson & Sons, Ltd., has been appointed to take his place. Mr. Nijdam advised the council that he will be absent in the East for an indefinite period.

Kaleland, Alta.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed the Alberta Pacific Grain Co. country elevator and 26,000 bus. of grain.

Ottawa, Ont.—A report to the effect that Canada has sold 150,000,000 bus. of wheat to the British government was denied Oct. 31 by Trade Minister MacKinnon who added he soon would be in a position to make an "interesting" announcement on the subject. Early this year the British government contracted for 120,000,000 bus. of wheat from Canada and it is not known yet how much of it has been shipped.

Winnipeg, Man.—Net operating surplus of Manitoba Pool Elevators, Ltd., for the fiscal year ended June 30 last was \$998,000, an increase of \$143,000 over the preceding fiscal year, it has been announced. After principal and interest payments on capital liabilities, \$204,900 was set aside for distribution as a patronage dividend at 171 stations which show a surplus after all commitments have been met. Manitoba Pool Elevators, Ltd., has increased its storage capacity by 9,000,000 bus., including one 2,000,000-bus. bin at the head of the lakes.

Toronto, Ont.—The annual report of Toronto Elevators, Ltd., for the year ending July, 1941, shows net earnings after all charges amounted to \$270,749, or about \$3.71 per common share, compared with \$240,662, or \$3.12 per share, in the previous year. Operating profit was \$615,475, as against \$520,742. The regular dividend was paid on the preferred stock and \$1 on the common. The company erected a 3,000,000-bu. temporary storage annex at Sarnia, which, completed in August, is now filled to capacity. Temporary and permanent storage facilities have a total capacity of 10,000,000 bus.

Ottawa, Ont.—E. B. Ramsay, of Winnipeg, chairman of the board of grain commissioners, has offered his resignation because of ill health. Mr. Ramsay has held the position since 1929 when the board was reorganized, and has given able service. In 1924 he was appointed a director of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. Subsequently he was made sec'y of the central selling agency of the pool and finally became general manager of the pool in 1928. He is also engaged in farming and has been prominent in financial circles in Canada, Glasgow (near where he was born), London and Siam.

Fort William, Ont.—Vincent Hacquoil, employed at the Hacquoil Feed Store, had a narrow escape when he drove his truck onto the bascule bridge the evening of Oct. 27 as the gates were being operated to allow a boat to go under. He succeeded in bringing his truck to a stop before reaching the lift portion. No warning lights are at the bridge altho warning horns sound. On Nov. 26, 1940, a truck owned by the feed store plunged from the bridge into the river and its two occupants were drowned.

Fort William, Ont.—A repair and renovations program will be carried out at Saskatchewan Pool Terminals elevators at the lake head during the winter and spring, to cost about \$45,000. The expenditure has been approved by the wartime supply board at Ottawa. Principal item in the program is a new dust-collecting system in Pool Terminal 4, at Current River, contract for which has been awarded to the Day Co. Work will start as soon as material can be procured. This will replace a system installed when the elevator was built in 1918 and which not only is obsolete, but is inadequate owing to the addition of several grain treating machines since the elevator was built. Repairs will be made to roofs of other elevators as well as to machinery, and spouting will be renovated.

Winnipeg, Man.—A resolution adopted at the annual meeting of the Manitoba Pool Elevator, Ltd., protested the freezing of prices of agricultural products on the basis announced by Prime Minister MacKenzie King and urged instead that the Dominion government take into consideration in determining price ceilings the relation between prices of produce and manufactured goods on a base period of either 1909 to 1914 or 1926 to 1929. A permanent agricultural policy will be sought by Manitoba Pool Elevators. The recommendations will include a soil conservation program, parity prices on agricultural products and an international wheat agreement which will allot to each wheat exporting country its fair share of the world's exporting business. The Saskatchewan and Alberta pools will be requested to discuss the same points for a permanent policy.

Fort William, Ont.—Combined temporary annexes of licensed and semi-public terminal elevators at the lakehead, Fort William-Port Arthur, have a total grain storage capacity of 51,713,000 bus. according to a list published by the License and Bonding Branch Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. The list includes the following constructions: Fort William: Federal Grain Ltd., 7,500,000 bus.; Federal annex (CPR freight shed No. 1), 500,000 bus.; National Grain Co., Ltd., 4,000,000 bus.; Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., 2,250,000 bus.; Paterson & Co., Ltd. N. M., 2,000,000 bus.; Searle Terminal, Ltd., 5,000,000 bus.; Western Grain Co., Ltd., 2,000,000 bus.; Port Arthur: Canadian Consolidated Grain Co., Ltd., 1,000,000 bus.; Eastern Terminal Elvtr. Co., Ltd., 3,000,000 bus.; Manitoba Pool Elvtrs., Ltd., No. 2, 6,063,000 bus.; McCabe Bros. Grain Co., Ltd., 1,800,000 bus.; Reliance Grain Co., Ltd., 2,000,000 bus.; Saskatchewan Pool Term., Ltd., No. 5, 3,000,000 bus.; Saskatchewan Pool Term., Ltd., No. 7, 7,000,000 bus.; Superior Elvtr. Co., Ltd., 600,000 bus.; United Grain Growers Term., Ltd., 4,000,000 bus. Ontario elevators independent of temporary annexes, have a combined total capacity of 92,567,210 bus.; the grand total grain storage capacity of licensed and semi-public terminal elevators is 168,504,710 bus.

Beware!

Notwithstanding we have frequently warned our readers of the sharp practices of unauthorized subscription solicitors, a number of swindlers using different names, but having no certificate of authority from us, continue to collect money for the Journals without ever being in our employ or having authority to represent us in any capacity. Calling on grain dealers, they always know that your subscription has expired and urge an immediate renewal for a long term. C. M. Balsley has forged our name to checks without authority and without sending us checks, money or order. Your bank should credit your account with all forged checks and return them to the agency presenting them for payment. Any information which will assist in stopping the swindling practices of these sharpers will be most gratefully received.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

CHARLES S. CLARK, Mgr.

Winnipeg, Man.—Winter hours have gone into effect at the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and trading hours, beginning Oct. 27, until next spring will be 9:30 a. m. (8:30 a. m. M. S. T.) until 1:15 p. m. (12:15 p. m. M. S. T.) except Saturday, when the close will be at 12 noon (11 a. m. M. S. T.)

COLORADO

Rocky Ford, Colo.—The Wolf Milling Co. has opened a branch warehouse here. Henry Reynolds, formerly of Johnson, Kan., is in charge.

Sterling, Colo.—M. C. Rodney, who has been manager of the Farmers Grain Exchange at Abilene, Kan., for the past eight years, has purchased an interest in the wholesale feed department of the Welsh Elvtr. Co., taking up his work here Nov. 1.

Springfield, Colo.—The Springfield Co-op. Sales Co. recently purchased the Broyles Grain Co. elevator, which is undergoing repairs. It will be in operation soon to handle grains of all kinds, grind feeds, mix commercial feeds and do custom grinding and mixing. A one-ton mixer has been installed, to mix commercial feeds for stock and poultry; a hammermill also has been added and a heavy duty scale with 9x50 ft. platform. Mason Lemmons is manager of the elevator; Elmer Rorex is general manager of the co-operative.

ILLINOIS

Oakland, Ill.—L. T. Read has taken over the feed business formerly conducted by Carl Ogden at the elevator.

Mt. Sterling, Ill.—The Davis-Cleaver Feed & Produce Store has been purchased by William Fey of Ripley.

Anna, Ill.—William F. Bruchhauser, 67, senior member of the Phoenix Flour Milling Co., died Nov. 6 following a long illness.

Centralia, Ill.—Arthur S. Kaiser, co-operator of the Kaiser Bros. Milling Co., died unexpectedly at his home the night of Oct. 21.

Jerseyville, Ill.—The Jersey County Grain Co. installed a No. 2 Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, ton capacity with motor drive.

Watseka, Ill.—Homer W. Bell was re-elected manager of the Farmers Elevator at the recent annual meeting of the elevator company.

Irene, Ill.—Safe crackers smashed the combination off the safe door in the office of the Frank Merriman elevator Nov. 1 and stole \$150.

Moweaqua, Ill.—The Moweaqua Grain Co. is completing a large circular concrete granary, 24 ft. across and 65 ft. high, 23,000 bus. capacity of small grain.

North Chicago, Ill.—The Dry Molasses Products Corp. plant burned the evening of Nov. 3. R. P. Hunt, sec'y of the company, was forced to jump from the second floor. He was uninjured.

Franklin, Ill.—The partnership of Wayne Rolston and O. L. Horton, conducting a feed business and service station, has been dissolved, Mr. Rolston retiring from the firm and Mr. Horton continuing the business.

Brighton, Ill.—Atty. W. V. Kelsey, receiver for the Brighton Elvtr. Co., sold the equity of redemption at public auction recently, it being purchased by P. A. Haycraft for the holders of the mortgage for \$4,600. A coal shed standing on the C. & A. right of way was sold to L. M. Well.

Tremont, Ill.—The Tremont Co-op. Grain Co. has moved into its new building. The structure is 20x26 ft., with a full basement. A new Fairbanks Scale with 24x10 ft. concrete deck has been installed.

Cramer, Ill.—E. H. Kessler & Co. have sold their elevator business and its equipment, consisting of an elevator and three houses here and an elevator at Farmington, to C. B. Kornmeyer and Lloyd Capron of Brimfield. The new owners will take possession Dec. 1.

Wyoming, Ill.—The Henry-Stark Service Co. is building a feed supply plant, 32x80 ft. in size, cement foundation, frame construction covered with galvanized iron. Craig & Hughes have the building contract. Percy Sundberg, formerly of Elmwood, will be in charge of the feed and supply department.

Chenoa, Ill.—Fire destroyed the cupola of the C. W. Parry Grain Co.'s elevator Oct. 22. Prompt action on the part of firemen prevented total loss of the structure. About 2,000 bus. of corn and 3,000 bus. of oats are stored in the elevator, part of which was damaged by water. The loss is covered by insurance.

Dallas City, Ill.—Recent heavy rains flooded the basement at the Dallas City Terminal Elevator but in no way interfered with the elevator's receipt of incoming grain as but little water seeped into the dump bins. The elevator has been busy sending out barge loads of corn, endeavoring to keep the grain bins as nearly empty as possible to make room for winter grain consignments.

Joy Prairie (Concord p. o.), Ill.—The C. R. Lewis & Co. elevator was destroyed by fire that started in the top of the structure late the afternoon of Oct. 28. No one was at the elevator at the time the fire was discovered. Only 100 bus. of oats was in the bins of the 8,000-bu. structure Mrs. C. R. Lewis of Jacksonville, owner, stated. The elevator will be rebuilt if it is possible to obtain materials. A new hoist, dump and scale recently installed were included in the loss. The elevator was insured.

Springfield, Ill.—Suit seeking an injunction to restrain the state from transferring from the protest fund \$581.16 which was paid under protest as sales tax on retail sales of grains and feeds for livestock or poultry consumption was filed in circuit court Oct. 14 by plaintiffs, George Wiedlocher, Carl F. Wiedlocher and Clara W. Griffin, doing business as Wiedlocher & Sons. The suit, like several others filed, questions the validity of the rule providing for payment of the sales tax on such grains and feed.

West Frankfort, Ill.—John Missavage, operator of the local feed store, does not object to giving a hungry fellow a midnight snack when the appetite is within reason, but he can hardly be blamed for complaining when a 4-ton elephant splintered his feed store doors the other night and helped himself to huge portions of hay and other feed. In fact, the following morning the loss was of such proportions the police thought they had a case of grand larceny on their hands until they discovered it was an elephant instead. The pachyderm is the mascot of a celebration held here in honor of the coal industry.

Dalton City, Ill.—Farmers in this area have begun a protest movement against the enforcement of a contested state law which classifies a tractor pulling a loaded wagon weighing a ton or more as a motor truck. In response to an appeal by the Dalton Farmers Elvtr. Co., Lawrence Farlow of Bloomington, sec'y of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, said his organization would appeal to state officials to be lenient regarding the law during the difficult harvesting season. Fields have been too muddy in many cases to get motor trucks in to the harvesters, while wagons can be pulled thru the mud by tractors. Frequently, he said, it is necessary to use tractors to pull wagons filled with crops on the highways.

McHenry, Ill.—Construction of the McHenry County Farmers Co-op. Ass'n Mill to replace the one that burned on Aug. 11 is rapidly nearing completion.

Springfield, Ill.—On Oct. 23 Judge Stone of the Circuit Court of Sangamon County denied a motion by the Attorney General to strike certain paragraphs from the complaint in the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n sales tax litigation, and an answer to the entire complaint was due to be filed by the Attorney General on Oct. 31, 1941. The Ass'n by its suit had the director of finance, collector of the sales tax, temporarily restrained from paying into the state treasury the sums paid under protest by the plaintiffs on the sales of feed for feeding live stock or poultry for marketing or for feeding dairy cattle or poultry which produce dairy products or eggs for sale at market, commencing with the sums paid by them under protest for the month of August, 1941, and any and all further sums which may hereafter be paid by them under protest.

Savanna, Ill.—John W. Quinn, 41, employed for 10 years by Rosenbaum Bros., was suffocated Nov. 1 when caught beneath an avalanche of 20,000 bus. of corn in one of four bins standing east of the company's elevator. He was a member of a crew employed in transferring shelled corn which had started to heat, from one storage tank to another. Loyal Ritenour, an assistant foreman at the elevator, had gone to the top of the inside of the tank to investigate a leak in a pipe thru which corn was escaping when he heard a call for help. By the time he reached Quinn the latter was buried in corn nearly up to his outstretched arms. Hurrying down to turn off the motor operating the machinery used in transferring the grain, when he returned only a part of Quinn's two arms was visible. A rope noose thrown over the outstretched hands in a desperate effort to haul the man out broke because of the heat and suction. Workers labored frantically in a vain effort to free the man, but it was nearly 12 hours later the corn was removed and the body found lodged in the regular outlet. William Harstick, Sr., is manager of the elevator.

CHICAGO NOTES

L. F. Easterbrook, public relations officer of the British ministry of agriculture, was guest, recently, at a luncheon given by the Board of Trade.

The Unvarnished Truth About Grain Fumigation

An Informative Series of
Questions and Answers

No. 19 Should an elevator operator await arrival of expected cold weather to control a heavy infestation already present?

No; assuming ability to transfer, early winter temperatures can do no more than retard such an infestation. Temperatures will climb after each transfer and cutting and other damage to the grain will continue. Only frequent transferring in sub-zero temperatures will check heavy infestations.

Anyone wishing more detailed information on this or other subjects related to grain fumigation is invited to write us. Questioners will not be subjected to sales arguments, but will receive honest answers within the limits of our information.

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Special Accounting Service for Farmers' Organizations

William Olson & Co.
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Last transfers made in the Board of Trade memberships were at \$350. No sales were made during the week of Oct. 26-Nov. 1. Posted offers of certificates were at \$375.

The nominating com'tee of the Board of Trade will hold meetings Nov. 12, 19 and 26 to receive suggestions concerning nominations of candidates for the regular ticket to be voted upon at the annual election in January.

E. G. James & Co. announced the establishment of a cereal feed brokerage department to handle a general line of feed ingredients. The new department will be in charge of Donald J. Wallace, thoroughly experienced with feeds, formerly with Riverdale Products Co. and Marblehead Lime Co.

The Mid West Section of the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists will meet the evening of Dec. 1 at the Board of Trade Grill when Dr. Lawrence Rosner, chief chemist, Laboratory of Vitamin Technology, will discuss "Newer Methods of Assay of Vitamins Especially Important to the Cereal Industries."

Adolph Gerstenberg celebrated his 55th wedding anniversary Oct. 21. Verses on the occasion dedicated to Mr. and Mrs. Gerstenberg were written by Charlie Heath in his own inimitable style; and Adolph's friends on the Board of Trade presented the happy couple with a season ticket to the opera.

Charles T. Peavey, 80, retired grain dealer and auditor, died at his home Oct. 24. He formerly was connected with F. H. Peavey & Co. of Minneapolis, representing that concern in Kansas City, Mo., from 1889 to 1893, operating the old Peavey Elevator on the Union Pacific in that city. Interment was in Eastport, Me., Oct. 27, his birthplace.

The Stocks and Grains unit of Chicago's 1941 Community Fund campaign has the distinction of being among the first groups of the Industrial Division to go "over the top." With subscriptions aggregating \$20,295, this unit, headed by Chairman Homer Hargraves, resident partner of Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beans, has exceeded the quota set for it by 101 per cent.

Charles T. Prindeville recently was elected a vice-president of Swift & Co. Mr. Prindeville was one of the men instrumental in selecting Fostoria, O., as the location for the company's soybean mill. He spent several years in Argentina for the company and for the last 15 years has been in charge of its cotton seed and soybean crushing activities, primarily in the southern part of the country.

New members recently enrolled in the Board of Trade were LaVerne W. Mittelstadt, B. Henry Sincere, Henry J. Rogers, Jr., Ludwig D. Schreiber, Max Grant, Edward A. Praeger, Clarence Rowland, Jr., Arthur R. Bettis, Homer P. Hargrave, Chicago; Albert N. Andreas, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Marco Marcus, Harold C. Mayer, New York City, N. Y.; Chatten Cowherd, Kansas City, Mo.; Philip D. Laird, Wilmington, Del.; William P. Jones, Philadelphia, Pa.; Robert H. Carlson, Birmingham, Ala.; Alex Schwartz, Elk City, Okla.

INDIANA

Rushville, Ind.—The Rush County Mills recently installed a new pellet mill.

Boonville, Ind.—Boonville Mills sustained a small loss Oct. 16 from high winds.

Flat Rock, Ind.—The Lewis Creek Elvtr. Co., Inc., has filed notice of dissolution.

Marion, Ind.—We have closed our Marion, Ind., office, effective Nov. 5, 1941.—Benjamin Gerks.

Greensburg, Ind.—The Garland Milling Co.'s plant was slightly damaged by recent high winds.

Peterson, Ind.—A new truck scale has been installed at the Burk Elevator Co.'s elevator.—A.E.L.

Montpelier, Ind.—The Hoosier Grain & Supply Co. has installed a revolving-screen corn cleaner and new truck scale.—A. E. L.

Sims, Ind.—The Gartin Grain Co. has replaced the attrition mill with a 40 h.p. hammer mill and is making other improvements.—A. E. L.

North Grove, (Amboy R.F.D.) Ind.—The Miami County Farm Bureau recently installed a new hammer mill and 1½-ton feed-mixer.—A.E.L.

Otwell, Ind.—Harry L. Craig, business manager for the Otwell Milling Co., has completed a short special course of study at Purdue University.

Montmorenci, Ind.—J. V. Arvin, formerly with the Farmers Grain Co. at Talbot for 18 years, has accepted a position with the local Grain company.

Thorntown, Ind.—William C. Jaques, 71, who for many years was engaged in the grain business here, died recently at his home after a brief illness.—W. B. C.

Troy, Ind.—August J. Wanninger, 53, who owned and operated a grist mill at New Boston for a number of years, died at his home near here Oct. 27 after several months' illness.

Gaston, Ind.—Goodrich Bros. Co., whose elevator burned recently, are continuing in the coal and feed business. A grinder has been installed for feed grinding. The elevator will be rebuilt.

Gilman (Alexandria R. F. D. 2), Ind.—Ralph Small, manager of the Gilman Grain Co. elevator, and Miss Ruth Whiteman of Swaysee, were married Oct. 24, the ceremony read in their newly furnished apartment.

Andrews, Ind.—Melvin Collier of Huntington, Ind., has purchased the Andrews Elevator from Joe Banister. Mr. Collier will continue to operate his feed mill at Huntington jointly with the Andrews Elevator.—A. E. L.

Goshen, Ind.—The Lyon & Greenleaf Milling Co. of Ligonier recently announced it would discontinue operation of the local mill. The decision resulted from the collapse of the company's elevator here last August.

Attica, Ind.—J. O. Marlatt has sold his feed business to Crabb-Reynolds-Taylor Co. The new owners will open an electric hatchery and continue the feed business. Mr. Marlatt retired Nov. 1 after 42 years in business here.

Medaryville, Ind.—Ralph J. Kroft, formerly owner of the Kroft Elevator at Tefft, Ind., has succeeded Charles Robinson as manager of the Medaryville Co-op. Elevator, taking charge Oct. 20. Mr. Robinson has retired and is moving to Pennsylvania.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The radio broadcasting service of market quotations arranged and provided by D. A. Noyes & Co. thru station WISH is on the air at 1:30 p. m. Monday thru Thursday, at 2:00 p. m. on Friday, and at 12:30 p. m. Saturday.

Lafayette, Ind.—The Co-operative Elvtr. Co. elevator was threatened by fire when a belt in the cupola caught fire from friction. Employees threw the blazing belt out the window before the arrival of the fire department, and the blaze was quickly extinguished.

Lafayette, Ind.—To meet the nation's defense demands for planting of 300,000 additional acres of soybeans in Indiana in 1942, Purdue University's extension agronomists this week reported farmers will need to save the largest supply of soybean seed in the history of the crop.

Princeton, Ind.—Allied Mills, Inc., entertained 150 Wayne feed dealers and their wives, from Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, at a 6:30 p.m. dinner at the Princeton Country Club Oct. 31. Carl Timmel of Evansville was toast-master, and an interesting program was presented.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Peeved by the 49 cent penalty on wheat grown on excess acreage, members of the Indiana Marketing Protest Ass'n at a meeting here resolved, "to plant and harvest as large a crop as the gracious Lord will permit, regardless of what any wind-sucking politician may say."

Schneider, Ind.—A certificate of necessity in the amount of \$112,000 has been issued by the government to the Stratton Grain Co., operators of the local elevator recently purchased from the New York Central Railroad. Announcement in the Oct. 8 issue of the Journals reported contemplated expansion of the elevator.

Francesville, Ind.—The Gutwein Mill, owned by Phillips Gutwein and his two sons, Adam and Carl, was damaged by fire Oct. 17 that started in the top of the structure, believed to have been started by spontaneous combustion of peat moss stored in the building. The flames were extinguished, the damage estimated at about \$1,000. Insurance.

Vincennes, Ind.—The Egloff Milling Co. mill has been sold to A. J. Johanningsmeier, long connected with feed retailing here. The mill, built about 27 years ago by the retiring member of the firm, A. J. Egloff, and B. J. Hubers, was first devoted to flour milling but for the last several years has been converted into a feed mill, supplying both wholesale and retail feeds. Mr. Johanningsmeier has been manager of the feed department of the F. W. Studler & Son Hatchery for the past six years.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention Jan. 26 and 27, 1942, meeting, as in recent years, in the Columbia Club adjacent to the Board of Trade building. Those members wishing to obtain room reservations at the Club must obtain guest cards, which may be arranged for thru the co-operation of the ass'n sec'y, Fred K. Sale. In arranging the program for the convention, Carl T. Wilson, president, and Mr. Sale request the co-operation of members by the suggestion of subjects to be discussed.

Rising Sun, Ind.—Aylor & Meyer Co., feed store in Aurora, has purchased the Glass Roller Mills, owned and operated for the last several years by E. J. Glass. The new company took possession Oct. 20. Roy Garner, formerly with the Lawrenceburg Roller Mills and later with Early & Daniel Co., Cincinnati, O., will operate the mill. The company will handle a complete line of flour, feeds, seeds, hay, grain, fencing and roofing and will do custom grinding and mixing. For the present, Mr. Glass, former owner of the mill, will remain with the business.

Portland, Ind.—After A.F.L. Unions called a strike at the Haynes Milling Co. plant recently, the mill filled the places of the strikers and business continued as usual. Minor cases of violence were reported and strikers setting up mass picketing briefly prevented business access to and from the mill. An injunction was obtained by the mill to prevent this mass picketing, however, overcoming that difficulty. The unions recently obtained a restraining order against the mill under attack, and some of the officers of the local Ass'n of Employers recently organized, alleging a violation of the National Labor Relations Act, a hearing on which was set for Oct. 31 at Ft. Wayne at which time the unions sought a permanent injunction to prevent the mill from engaging in interstate commerce.

WHY TAKE CHANCES

on the Cost of Drying Grain

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Complete Tables

showing the exact cost of drying different grains.

Callahan & Sons, Inc.

Louisville, Ky.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—At the regular dinner meeting of the Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n Nov. 10, 6:45 p. m., an interesting and informative program will be presented, consisting of addresses, music and round table discussion. Roy L. Mossburg is president, L. R. Rumsyre, sec'y, of the ass'n.

Frankfort, Ind.—Nathan W. Mattix, 80, operator of a grain elevator here for nearly a quarter of a century, died at his home recently. He owned grain elevators at Lebanon, Ind., from 1910 to 1917. Later he returned to Frankfort, purchasing a grain and coal business.—W. B. C.

IOWA

Wellsburg, Ia.—Frerichs & Snittjer have installed a new 20-ton scale.

Jesup, Ia.—Melvin Larsen has succeeded Russell Mack at the Farmers Grain & Stock Co. elevator.

Harris, Ia.—Clay Edwards, formerly of Pringhar, is manager of the Willey & Greig elevator.

Alleman, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is residing its elevator and making other necessary repairs.

Rolfe, Ia.—H. C. Wiegman, 49, widely known grain man, died at his home Oct. 30 after a lingering illness.

Ocheyedan, Ia.—Ernest Willhousen, Round Lake, has been named manager of the local Co-operative Elevator, succeeding Rothmier Graves.

Webster City, Ia.—We have just completed our new warehouse, wood building covered with metal, making same fire proof.—Community Co-op. Ass'n.

Packard (Clarksville R. F. D.), Ia.—Russell Mack, formerly employed by the Farmers Grain & Stock Co. at Jesup, is new manager of the Bert Pooley elevator.

Larrabee, Ia.—Rothmier Graves, formerly manager of the Co-operative Elevator at Ocheyedan, is manager of the local Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Dumont, Ia.—The Dumont Grain Co. recently entertained 140 farmers at the elevator with a special entertainment following which refreshments were served.

Ossian, Ia.—The Ossian Elvtr. Co. in co-operation with the Sargent Co. of Des Moines presented a free entertainment at the Ossian opera house the night of Oct. 31. Tom Dyer acted as master of ceremonies.

Hazelton, Ia.—E. L. Pollock is building a driveway floor in his elevator. Coal sheds, 20x96 ft. with sliding doors on front and track side have been built. Final touches will be a coat of aluminum paint.—Art Torkelson.

Des Moines, Ia.—Fred K. Chandler, owner of the Tanvilac Co., has purchased adjoining property formerly owned by the Pro-Lac Milling Co., increasing his manufacturing and warehouse space to approximately double its former capacity.

Grant, Ia.—The old Grant mill on the banks of the Nodaway River, erected over 75 years ago and operated until last January, has become a memory. Ellsworth Parker of Anita, Ia., recently purchased the building, and had it taken down.

Nichols, Ia.—The Lone Tree Farmers Exchange recently purchased the John Foley elevator and took possession Nov. 3 with A. L. Rudman, employed by the Farmers Exchange at Lone Tree for the past year, in charge as manager. Frank Hoskins is manager of the company's elevator at Lone Tree.

Rockwell City, Ia.—The Larson Grain Co. has completed construction of two large grain storage tanks, one on either side of the main elevator building, which approximately triple the storage capacity of the elevator. Each tank has a 26,000-bu. capacity, bringing the plant's total storage capacity to 75,000 bus.

Marne, Ia.—Prowlers removed the glass from an office window of the Farmers Elevator operated by Mrs. H. O. Boots, recently, and entering the office ransacked it thoroughly but took nothing.

Sheldon, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Ass'n on the first day of operation of its new 100,000-bu. elevator received 125 truckloads of corn, amounting to 25,000 bus. At times there were 30 trucks lined up waiting to disgorge their loads of corn. Capacity was expected to be reached within a week or so. Bert Struyk is manager.

Des Moines, Ia.—Work has started on the \$100,000 feed plant for Sargent & Co. on a site near Euclid Ave. and East 14th St. The new project, which will triple the firm's capacity, will include a mill, storage elevator, office and warehouse facilities, and is expected to be completed next spring. Facilities for loading both by rail and truck will be installed.

Sheldon, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co. has completed construction of the storage elevator addition which replaces part of the building recently destroyed. The new bin, 25,000 bus. capacity, is 26 ft. square and 42 ft. high. It operates with a screw conveyor at the bottom. The new structure increases the total capacity of the elevator to 65,000 bus. Jesse Pugh is local manager.

Sioux City, Ia.—A. P. Meyers of the J. J. Mullaney Co. was elected president of the Sioux City Grain Exchange at a recent meeting in the exchange offices. Thos. J. Kelly of the International Mfg. Co., was named vice-pres.; A. D. Doherty of the King Grain Co., treas.; W. E. H. Marriott was re-elected sec'y and traffic manager, and E. J. Guinane was elected chief inspector and weighmaster.

Malcom, Ia.—Formal opening of the new \$45,000 grinding mill and storage plant of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. was celebrated Nov. 4 when open house was held thruout the day. The elevator has a storage capacity of 25,000 bus., the new seed house, 1,000 bus., and the mill proper, 4,000 bus. The seed house is dust proof. The corn sheller in the basement of the building has a capacity of 1,000 bus. per hour. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had charge of construction. H. B. Booknau is manager of the elevator.

Story City, Ia.—The William Grain Co. recently installed a new scale, 20-ton capacity with 36x9 ft. platform. An overhead electric hoist is part of the new equipment. The company is building a 12x34 ft. office building and regrading the roadway leading to the east from the elevator. The grain company entertained farmers at an educational meeting in the Community Hall the evening of Oct. 29. Dr. E. E. Clore was present and spoke on the diseases, care and management of livestock and poultry, and answered questions asked by the farmers present.

Keota, Ia.—Walter Fagen has been improving his elevator, the George Todd Const. Co. having the contract. A complete overhauling job is being done along with extensive renewing and remodeling of machinery. An electric hoist has been installed; a new steel pit pan; the grain conveyor has been completely renewed with 118 ft. of belting and cups; new housing, new spouting have been constructed and a new bin added. The old stairway has been replaced with a counter-balanced man power elevator; a new 3-h.p. motor will operate the hoist and a 5-h.p. motor will run the grain conveyor. All parts of the building showing strain of years will be reinforced and the drive extended several feet west, new ramps and concrete sides built on each side.

Wesley, Ia.—Edward Loebig, second man at the Farmers Elevator, was confined to his home for several days from injuries and shock received when he came in contact with a live wire while doing some repair work at the mill room of the elevator. His fist grasped the wire, which carried 110 volts, and the contact was broken when he had presence of mind to throw himself forcibly to the floor.

Des Moines, Ia.—Your secretary and a special committee visited with Dean Kildee and Prof. Shearer of the Animal husbandry department of Iowa State College and obtained the best kind of co-operation in straightening out a matter which has bothered feed dealers in the state for some time. We pointed out to the Department heads mentioned above that a feeling of distrust was being thoughtlessly generated by some of the statements being made by Extension workers and obtained their promise that this practice would be guarded against in the future. After our session with Kildee and Shearer a special meeting of all Extension workers was called to discuss the point at issue. It was decided that we could work together much better as a team with the same purpose in mind than as individuals who eventually arrive at the same place.—Gradon Swanson, sec'y Western Grain & Feed Ass'n.

KANSAS

Abilene, Kan.—Improvements have been made at the Farmers Elevator.

Spearville, Kan.—The Farmers Elevator has installed a new locker-cooler system.

Caldwell, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. has installed a new feed mixer recently.

Seneca, Kan.—The Henry Eichenlaub mill equipment has been sold and the mill dismantled.

Eudora, Kan.—The Farmers Elevator was struck and slightly damaged by lightning recently.

Holton, Kan.—Charles Renfro overhauled the cleaner in his elevator to be in readiness for the corn crop.

Iola, Kan.—The Iola Milling Co. has installed equipment for corn milling. D. A. McDonald is manager of the plant.

Moundridge, Kan.—An electrical breakdown at the Moundridge Milling Co. plant recently did a small amount of damage.

De Soto, Kan.—S. R. Zook, owner of the Zook Grain & Feed Elevator, is adding a 5,000-bu. storage bin for ear corn at his elevator.

Sublette, Kan.—W. E. Johnson of Hanston has succeeded Ben Holloway as manager of the Claude M. Cave grain and implement business.

Clyde, Kan.—The Clyde Mill is in operation after a three months' shut down during which time remodeling was done and the plant modernized.

Pratt, Kan.—A light that will be seen a distance of 15 to 20 miles has been placed on top of the New Equity elevator at the Rock Island tracks.

Cherokee, Kan.—Tony Reda, manager of the Cherokee Grain Co. elevator, escaped injury on Oct. 23 when his automobile was sideswiped by another and damaged.

Bonner Springs, Kan.—The main office and feed store of the mill and elevator plant being erected by Fred Stubbs on the old site on Front St., have been completed, and work on the elevator is being rushed. Mr. Stubbs has moved his office and feed store into the new building.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

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MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS
Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

Herington, Kan.—The Farmers Elevator had about 18 ft. of water in the pit and lost about 100 bus. of wheat, Mgr. Everly reported, during the recent flood waters.

Eskridge, Kan.—The Simmons Feed Store has installed a new feed mixer. A new hammer mill was installed recently and custom grinding and mixing is being specialized in.

Parsons, Kan.—A co-operative elevator company is being organized. B. E. Winchester, Topeka, is assisting in making final arrangements for the new organization to function.

Osawatomie, Kan.—The Farmers Union Elevator will move its office and scale and will rebuild warehouses and coal sheds and continue operation. The change of location was made necessary by the new route of U. S. 169, which will include the present location of the office.

Ellsworth, Kan.—When boys passing the Janousek Grain Elevator noted a hot glow where a short in electric wiring touched the galvanized iron exterior of the building, they promptly turned in a fire alarm, with the result the danger of fire threatening the structure was removed before any damage resulted.

Hutchinson, Kan.—When irate citizens smashed thru a high railway grade during the recent flood, water was prevented from reaching grain tanks of the C. D. Jennings Grain Co., Mr. Jennings declared, and a part of more than 2,000,000 bus. of wheat stored there, perilously close to ruin from the high water, was saved.

Hiawatha, Kan.—Carson Davison, carpenter on the Redmon Grain Co. elevator, fell thru a scaffold when putting sheet iron on exterior of the new structure, and broke a bone in his wrist. A short time later another worker, Albert Cordonier, received a severe scalp wound when a board fell from top of the elevator hitting him as he worked on the ground floor.

Dodge City, Kan.—The Dodge City Co-operative Exchange is installing a 4-section type, 40-ton capacity, 45 x 10 ft. concrete platform Fairbanks Scale, with automatic direct reading dial which prints the weight. The printomatic dial has inbuilt direct neon lights to obviate glare thereby intensifying visibility. It is the largest vehicle scale installed in the state.

Cherryvale, Kan.—George Taaffe, receiver for the N. Sauer Milling Co., was granted an order by Judge Holdren recently allowing him to sell the line of western Kansas elevators to the Kansas Milling Co. of Wichita, which has been operating some of them. The N. Sauer Milling Co. elevators are located here and at Burrton, Coleman, Patterson (Burrton p. o.), Mortimer (Cherryvale p. o.), and Pollard (Lyons p. o.).

KENTUCKY

Paris, Ky.—A warehouse owned by Woodford Spears was recently destroyed by fire caused by lightning.

Louisville, Ky.—Julius Davenport, district manager of Ballard & Ballard Co., after 30 years' service with the company has been placed on the retired list. He will be replaced by J. Glenn Bywater.

MICHIGAN

Wixom, Mich.—The Wixom Co-operative is building an addition to its plant.

Trufant, Mich.—The Trufant Farm Buro elevator sustained a small fire loss recently.

Utica, Mich.—The Utica Milling Co. recently sustained a small loss because of high winds.

Ithaca, Mich.—The Ithaca Roller Mills sustained a small loss from high winds in October.

Richmond, Mich.—The Richmond Farmers Elevator has installed a feed mixer with a 5 h. p. motor.

Gagetown, Mich.—A super No. 998D cleaner was recently installed in the Wallace & Morley elevator.

Gladstone, Mich.—The Cloverland Milling & Supply Co. mill has started operations for the fall season.

Jackson, Mich.—Additional electric eye bean pickers are being installed in the McLaughlin, Ward elevator.

Tecumseh, Mich.—Hayden Flour Mills, Inc., reported a loss sustained at its plant in October from high winds.

Yale, Mich.—An installation of Bickley Electric Eye bean pickers is being made in the Yale Elvtr. Co. plant.

Davison, Mich.—The Burroughs-Berry Co. sustained a small loss at their plant from high winds in October.

Concord, Mich.—The Concord Milling Co. installed a No. 2 Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, one ton capacity.

Chelsea, Mich.—Frank E. Storms, 73, president of the Chelsea Lumber, Grain & Coal Co. since 1926, died recently.

Elsie, Mich.—Glen M. Wilcox is installing a new hammer mill with built-in tramp iron separator in his feed mill.

Ovid, Mich.—An installation of Bickley Electric Eye Bean Pickers is being made in the E. C. Smith & Son's east elevator.

Fostoria, Mich.—The Fostoria Grain Co. has installed a new sheller with cob blower driven by a 7½-h.p. fully enclosed motor.

Mendon, Mich.—A hammer mill with built-in crusher and tramp iron separator has been installed in the Little Bros. feed mill.

Fennville, Mich.—The Fennville Milling Co. has installed a corn cutter equipped with a tramp iron separator and driven by a 10-h.p. motor.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—Little Bros. have ordered a hammer mill with built-in crusher and tramp iron separator and a sheller to be installed at once.

Pompeii, Mich.—A Forsberg Gravity Separator with a 5 h. p. fully enclosed motor recently was installed in the Farmers Elvtr. Co. plant.

Lansing, Mich.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing a new boiler for the bean drying department of its elevator. Edward Maloney, an officer of the company, is bean buyer.

Elwell, Mich.—The Peoples Elvtr. Co. is installing an additional grinding unit consisting of a hammer mill with built-in crusher and feeder and tramp iron separator driven by a 60-h.p. motor.

Richmond, Mich.—A. W. Miller of the Richmond Feed & Grain Co. has sold his coal business to his son, Adelbert, the latter taking possession Oct. 1.

Freeland, Mich.—Improvements are being made in the bean picking room of the Chas. Wolohan, Inc., elevator. They are also building a new coal shed.

Rochester, Mich.—Additional equipment recently installed in the Rochester Elvtr. Co. includes a Duplex Crusher and Feeder and a Gustafson seed treater.

Tustin, Mich.—A hammer mill recently was installed in the Tustin Elvtr. Co. plant. This mill is equipped with a built-in crusher and tramp iron separator.

Carleton, Mich.—Kahlbaum Brothers have added a Hess Drier to their recently completed elevator and feed mill. They also expect to install a molasses mixer.

Caro, Mich.—A Forsberg gravity mill driven by a 5 h.p. Fairbanks Morse Fully Enclosed Motor has recently been installed in the Farmers Co-operative Elevator.

Galesburg, Mich.—Frank Austin of Galesburg Roller Mills has purchased the Michigan Central R. R. elevator which he has been leasing for a number of years.

Bentley, Mich.—William Baum, who purchased the local elevator from the receiver for the Consolidated Grain Co., will buy beans for C. H. Runciman of Lowell.

Lakeview, Mich.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently installed a hammer mill with built-in crusher and tramp iron separator and an additional 5-h. p. fully enclosed motor.

Eden, Mich.—A Forsberg Gravity Separator driven by a 7½ h.p. single phase motor enclosed in a fire resistive motor enclosure has been installed in the C. A. Davis elevator.

Quincy, Mich.—The Quincy Co-operative Ass'n recently remodeled its feed mill and improved it by the installation of a mixer and a Duplex Pneumatic Feed Collecting System.

Jonesville, Mich.—C. S. Bater who recently purchased the Charles White Mill will continue the feed business at this station. He has installed a 40-h.p. motor to replace the water power.

Grandville, Mich.—A hammer mill driven by a 50-h.p. motor is to be installed in the Grandville Elvtr. Co.'s plant. The mill is being equipped with built-in crusher and tramp iron separator.

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Montrose, Mich.—The Frutchey Bean Co. recently installed a new grain cleaner, a Forsberg Gravity Separator, and two 5 h. p. fully enclosed motors.

Portland, Mich.—The capacity of feed grinding equipment at Portland Elvtr. Co. was recently increased by the installation of a larger motor. They have also installed a Gold Nugget Oat Huller.

Howell, Mich.—All the old flour mill machinery has been removed from the Livingston Co-operative Co. plant and additional bin capacity is being constructed. They are also installing a new cleaner.

Jeddo, Mich.—Additional cribbed bins size 30x24x48 ft. high are being added to the Edward O'Connor elevator. New equipment added consists of a 998D cleaner, a Giant Picker, and an Oxford Polisher.

Charlotte, Mich.—Improvements in the Minor Walton Bean Co. branch consists of a battery of Bickley Electric Eye Bean Pickers, a Wilson Drier, and the tripling of the size of the storage warehouse on Cochran St.

Alma, Mich.—R. C. Trefry of Ashley is the new manager of the Michigan Bean Co. elevator, succeeding A. L. Gorringer who resigned. Mr. Trefry, an experienced elevator man, has been associated with the Rockefeller Grain & Seed Co. at Ashley for the past ten years.

Kawkawlin, Mich.—The elevators at Kawkawlin, Turner, Linwood, and Pine River which were recently purchased by individuals from the receiver for the Consolidated Grain Co., will be operated under a consolidation known as The Bay Elevator Co. Members of the firm are A. D. McIntyre, Frutchey Bean Co., Saginaw; Richard Walsh, Wolverine Bean Co., Bay City; J. B. Sullivan, Auburn Elevator Co., and George McIntyre of the Frutchey Bean Co. of Deford who will be the manager. Headquarters of the company will be at Kawkawlin.

Lowell, Mich.—Improvements being made in the C. H. Runciman elevator consists of the installation of a new Superior Bean Cleaner and Superior Polisher. The two-phase electric motors in the plant are all being replaced by three-phase motors of the fully enclosed type. A new conveyor system is being built between the Runciman elevator and the Electric Bean Sorting Machine Co. plant which is leased and operated by Mr. Runciman. They are also installing 32 new electric eye bean picker units in that plant; these units have a capacity of about three times the original machines.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Two units of Bickley Electric Eye bean pickers are being installed in the Minor Walton Bean Co. plant. Fire originating from a moisture tester recently caused a small amount of damage at the plant.

Au Gres, Mich.—Thomas Hartwick & Son, who have been buying beans at this station, have closed their business and will operate the local elevator recently purchased from the receiver of the Consolidated Grain Co. by C. H. Runciman of Lowell.

Saginaw, Mich.—Leo D. Cline, who recently purchased the Brand & Hardin Milling plant and grain and bean elevator, plans immediately to discontinue the steam power and install electric motor power. The flour mill will be dismantled and the machinery sold. Considerable modernizing of the bean plant will be done.

Howard City, Mich.—The bean elevator of Hammerslag & Tinkham of Grand Rapids, containing 200,000 lbs. of beans, and two carloads of beans on a railroad siding, were destroyed by fire of undetermined origin early Nov. 8. A night crew working in the basement of the elevator was unaware of the fire until aroused by the village siren.

Oxford, Mich.—William Reed, widely known among grain men and millers of the midwestern states 20 years ago, died at his home on Oct. 24. He had been seriously ill for many months. Mr. Reed came to the United States from Canada as a young man, entering the milling business in Michigan. He was largely responsible for the organization and early operation of the Mill & Elvtr. Fieldmen's Ass'n and was a former manager of the Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Buro and previously general agent of the Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co.

Port Huron, Mich.—The Port Huron Storage & Bean Co. recently filed suit against John MacInnis, proprietor of MacInnis Elvtr. & Feed Store, Rudyard, Mich., asking judgment of \$1,000 for losses the company claims to have suffered in a transaction with MacInnis. The plaintiff declares that a customer in Akron, O., rejected as defective 600 bags of field peas, purchased by the company from MacInnis and shipped by the defendant Sept. 12. A second shipment of 600 bags, delivered Sept. 18, was rejected by the Akron customer later in the month, and accepted after an adjustment, it is claimed. A third shipment, which plaintiff claims the defendant was to have shipped to Akron, has not been shipped, the plaintiff's declaration states.

Uby, Mich.—Joseph Block, former elevator operator, is charged in a complaint signed by Edward B. Everest, agent for the state department of agriculture, with violation of a 1939 statute governing warehouse receipts, and when arraigned Nov. 5 before Justice Lewis Hill, Bad Axe, Dec. 1 was set as the date for the examination. Block was released on \$2,500 bonds.

MINNESOTA

Green Valley, Minn.—The Peavey Elevators will rebuild its elevator which burned last August.

Litchfield, Minn.—Cargill, Inc., installed a No. 56½-D Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader with motor drive.

Royalton, Minn.—The William Grettum elevator suffered a small loss from fire Oct. 17, caused by an elevator leg choke.

Faribault, Minn.—Mail addressed to the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has been returned by the post office marked "Out of business."

Meriden, Minn.—The Meriden Grain Co. installed a No. 2 Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, ton capacity with motor drive.

Austin, Minn.—The Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.'s new district warehouse and mill was opened recently with Roy Miller as manager.

Osakis, Minn.—The International Elvtr. Co. has remodeled its elevator and installed new machinery. More improvements are contemplated for next spring.

Marietta, Minn.—Leonard Mogard has succeeded I. S. Kittleson as manager of the Pacific elevator. Mr. Kittleson resigned to take over an elevator at Appleton.

Cannon Falls, Minn.—The new Dill elevator, replacing the one destroyed by fire last May, is now open for business under the management of Walter C. Siem.

Wanamingo, Minn.—The Farmers Co. is building a 6,000-bu. corn crib, of modern structural design, to be completed with machinery installed by the end of November.

Dassel, Minn.—The Universal Laboratories have leased the Pancake elevator from the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and will use it for storage and cleaning ergoty rye screenings.

Bowlus, Minn.—The Belgrade Flour Mill Co. recently completed erection of a large feed mill which has been equipped with a hammer mill, mixing machinery and a diesel engine.

Montevideo, Minn.—The Farmers Equity Elevator has been completely remodeled and an annex has been added. The grand opening was held recently. Louis Hagen is manager.

Appleton, Minn.—The former Wm. S. Danens & Son elevator has been purchased by I. S. Kittleson, formerly of Watson, and will be operated under the name of the Appleton Grain Co.

Perham, Minn.—The International Elvtr. Co. is building a 186 x 44 ft. warehouse, one story high, 70 car loads capacity. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract. Gerald Lee is manager of the elevator.

Morgan, Minn.—The Evan Grain Co. has installed a flax cleaner of the latest type. It has also modernized its office and added a display room and a warehouse. Jake Jorgensen is manager of the elevator.

Adrian, Minn.—Nicholas A. Scheidt, 53, died an hour after an elevator truck lift fell on him as he was endeavoring to make repairs in the receiving pit of the Farmers Elevator. He is survived by his widow and four children.—F. E.

Sebek, Minn.—The modern feed mill and warehouse for the Sebek Co-op. Co. is nearing completion. The 50x80-ft. structure is connected with the large machinery warehouse at the rear, making the entire building approximately 140 ft. long. Everett Mattie of New York Mills has been engaged as manager of the feed mill and warehouse.

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Chanhassen, Minn.—Henry A. Schutrop has improved his Chanhassen Feed Store by the erection of a 42x92 ft. building and installation of an 83 h.p. diesel engine; a 1½-ton mixer and a corn sheller.

Trail, Minn.—The Northern Seed & Grain Co. of Moorhead has sold its local elevator to the Gully Farmers Elevator Co. with head offices at Gully. The new owners will install a new 15 h. p. gasoline engine. Arnold Haugen is local manager.

Fairmont, Minn.—The Golden Sun Milling Co. has installed an oat huller and a truck scale with 40x10 ft. concrete deck. A basement has been dug under the plant and a stoker-fired furnace installed. The display room has been enlarged and improved.

Elrose, Minn.—The Belgrade Flour Mills Co. recently completed construction of a building housing a driveway equipped with a Fairbanks 25-ton scale with 30-ft. deck, 18x24-ft. office and 18x26-ft. warehouse as an addition to its local branch elevator. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Hutchinson, Minn.—The annual meeting of the Central Minnesota Grainmen's Ass'n was held recently at the Jorgenson Hotel and the following officers were elected: L. H. Patten, Glencoe, pres.; Henry Soltau, Buffalo Lake, 1st v. pres.; Halvor Homme, Kimball, 2nd v. pres.; Jim Homme, Kerkhoven, sec., and Joe Otto, Winsted, treas.

Duluth, Minn.—F. W. Hanson's reappointment as deputy grain inspector of the state's office at Duluth was recently confirmed. Previous to Mr. Hanson's appointment John E. Paulsen was in charge. The change was made coincident with the railroad and warehouse commission designation of Clarence W. Shelley as chief state grain inspector in St. Paul. Mr. Shelley succeeds M. E. Jerdee, who has retired.—F.G.C.

Dawson, Minn.—The Western Grainmen's Ass'n held its regular monthly meeting in the club rooms the evening of Oct. 14, when the matter of storage bonds was taken up and it was proposed that the sec'y make formal petition for a hearing on the matter of having all grain on hand in elevators applied against the amount of bond necessary to cover storage tickets outstanding before the Railroad & Warehouse Commission, the date for the hearing set for Feb. 16, 1942, if possible. The matter of financing and arranging for market broadcasts by motion was referred to the Minnesota Farmers Elevator Ass'n, working with the Presidents of the Western Grainmen's Ass'n and the Southern Managers Ass'n, for action after Mr. Gefke and Mr. Dalton of Defke-Dalton Co. of Sioux Falls advised that it would be impossible for them to continue broadcasting the markets unless they were given some financial help in so doing. Elevators were urged to make sure truckers were properly licensed when either selling or buying grain from truckers.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Excavating for the \$12,000 grain storage building has been begun by the Maney Brothers Mill & Elevator Co. Contractor is Field-Martin Co.—F. E.

H. A. Dew, who was actively engaged in the Northwest grain trade for the past forty years, died unexpectedly Nov. 2. Mr. Dew formerly was associated with the George C. Bagley Elevator Co., operated independently until August, 1928, when he became identified with Hallet & Carey Co.

Milford B. Lytle, Sr., 64, was sentenced Oct. 31, by District Judge Vince A. Day, to serve up to five years in prison after being convicted of third degree arson in the fire last May 7 in his grain elevator at 410 South First St. Mr. Lytle maintained his innocence. Commitment was stayed to Dec. 10 to permit motions for a new trial. Judge Day denied a plea for probation.

Kraby McLain, 28, died Nov. 5 of gas poisoning caused by inhaling combustion fumes encountered in a flax bin at Calumet elevator of Hallet & Carey on Nov. 3, while testing heat of the flax. He had been lowered into the bin by Melvin Bolin, a fellow employee, and collapsed almost at once. Other employees lowered Bolin into the bin by a rope to rescue McLain. Bolin also collapsed, but recovered.

MISSOURI

Thayer, Mo.—The Farmers Produce & Feed Co., a branch of the Farmers Exchange of West Plains, has opened for business with Noel Smith as manager.

Ellicott City, Mo.—The Doughnut Corp. of America is rebuilding its cereal plant damaged by fire last May 28, and is installing new machinery. Operations are expected to be back to normal by January, 1942. The company also has increased the capacity of its flour mill to 1,500 bbls. daily.

St. Louis, Mo.—R. V. Kirk has been promoted to the position of division sales manager with the Ralston-Purina Co., his territory including Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois with 40 men under his supervision. He has been with the company approximately 21 years and was the first man to make his yearly quota this year, altho his was a 40% increase over last year.—P.J.P.

Glasgow, Mo.—Howard, Saline and Charlton Counties held their fourth annual Tri-County amateur corn shucking contest Oct. 21, at Weber Bros. farm near here. There were 16 contestants and over 1,500 persons in attendance. Frank Kitchen, Slater (Saline County) won first honors for the second consecutive year, shucking a total of 28.31 bus. of Funk's G. 94, in the 80 minute period, winning \$10 in cash. Leroy Akeman, Slater, second, with 28.27 bus., reward, \$5.00; third place, Francis Johnson, Fayette (Howard County), 27.25 bus. Johnson also was declared Howard County champion for this year. Judge Henry Westhues, a home boy now commissioner of the Supreme Court of Missouri at Jefferson City, was present and addressed the crowd. Other entertainment also was provided thruout the day.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Inauguration of expanded plant facilities of Corn Products Refining Co., which George M. Moffet, company president, announced is intended by the company to materially enlarge local facilities for production of corn products, are indefinite owing to uncertain economic conditions, altho a new unit with a capacity for manufacturing 75,000 lbs. dry starch daily, now is under construction. Work is expected to start next spring to enlarge corn sugar output from 3,500 to 5,000 bags daily. Present capacity of the local refinery is rated at 20,000 bus. of corn daily.

The Bruce Bros. Grain Co., formerly 1060 Board of Trade, is out of business.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals set aside an allowance of \$9,023 to John F. Rhodes, lawyer, for compensation and expenses in the reorganization proceedings of the Flour Mills of America, Inc.—P. J. P.

MONTANA

Billings, Mont.—Fire of unknown origin damaged a detached warehouse of the Russell-Miller Milling Co. recently.

Kalispell, Mont.—The bulging sides of the 100,000-bu. wheat storage bin of the Kalispell Flour Mill Co. have been reinforced by heavy timbers bolted from top to bottom.

Billings, Mont.—Fire believed to have been started by a faulty electric motor recently damaged the Occident Elevator Co. feed mill. The blaze was confined to a platform at one end of the 100x50 ft. corrugated iron structure where feed grinding machinery was concentrated. Several bags of feed also were damaged.

Shelby, Mont.—The Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n's 750,000 bu. grain storage elevator was formally dedicated on Oct. 18. The new elevator, costing \$150,000, with head house stands 172 ft. high; the bins are 110 ft. high. The Ryan Const. Co. had the contract. R. E. Lundquist, formerly of Rudyard, is the manager.

Geraldine, Mont.—Ervin Roberts, 36, who for the last four years had been manager of the Greely Elevator Co. elevator, died recently, at Fort Benton hospital, which he entered as a patient the day before. He had been in poor health for the past three years, his condition becoming serious the last two months. He was grain buyer at Big Sandy and Big Sag before coming here.

NEBRASKA

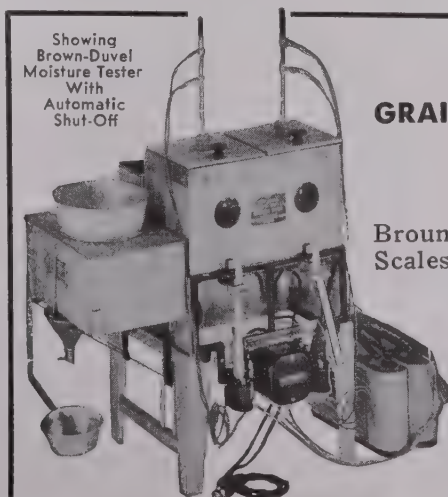
Bancroft, Neb.—We are installing a 30-ton 40 ft. concrete deck scale at our local elevator. —Holmquist Grain & Lumber Co.

Genoa, Neb.—The farmers Co-operative Grain & Milling Co. has been authorized by the state railway commission to conduct a grain warehouse.

Ralston, Neb.—The Taylor Grain Co. is building a 20,000-bu. addition to its elevator, increasing the elevator's grain storage capacity to 50,000 bus.

Geneva, Neb.—The Geneva Milling Co. has completed erection of a 10,000-bu. steel grain storage tank, increasing the plant's storage capacity to 26,000 bus.

Union, Neb.—George A. Stites, who enlarged the capacity of his elevator to approximately 80,000 bus. about a year ago, is again enlarging the property, increasing capacity to 100,000 bus.



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CHICAGO, ILL.

Helvey, Neb.—Ed Hanson is in charge of the Farmers Union elevator, taking the place of Rex Holtgrewe who had operated the elevator since Otto Endorf was inducted into the army.

Bertrand, Neb.—The Bertrand Mill & Elvtr. Co. has its new grinding and mixing equipment in operation. The elevator has been remodeled, new overhead drives installed and repairs made on the storage annex. Don Mintun is manager.

Hampton, Neb.—H. G. Carpenter's new elevator is nearing completion and will be ready for operation in the very near future. The 25,000-bu. elevator is a duplicate of the building that burned Oct. 25, 1940, and has been built on the same site.

Peru, Neb.—The Coatney Elvtr. Co. has sold its elevator to the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co., Inc. Lloyd Cotton will continue as manager for the new owner who will take possession of the property Nov. 15. A program of expansion is planned.

Winside, Neb.—William E. Meyer, 41, manager of the Farmers Union Elevator until about three months ago when he moved to Denver, Colo., was found shot dead in his automobile near Denver Oct. 16. It is believed he accidentally shot himself. Interment was at Scribner.

Omaha, Neb.—The local office of Winthrop, Mitchell & Co., was taken over Nov. 1 by H. O. Peet & Co. The consolidated firms no longer are represented on the Omaha Grain Exchange trading floor, where Tracy Cockle represented Winthrop, Mitchell & Co. for several years past.

Omaha, Neb.—J. N. Campbell, former sec'y of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, has made a remarkable recovery of health after a serious hospitalization last winter and spring. His many friends are glad to learn that, while still weak, he is able to be at his office, and that his recovery of strength continues.

Bladen, Neb.—H. H. Gausmann has succeeded the late Carl Peterson as the manager of the Farmers Elevator. Mr. Peterson, whose home was in Ragan, was serving temporarily following the resignation of C. W. Boom, until a manager could be secured. Mr. Gausmann, at one time a resident of Hildreth, had been residing in Kansas.

Mapps (York p. o.), Neb.—Edward Oscar Stone, 60, owner and operator of the local elevator, died in a York hospital recently. For several years Mr. Stone was associated with George Lunney in the elevator business after coming to York from Geneva in 1913. He moved to St. Marys in 1926 but returned to this locality in 1927 and purchased the local elevator which he had operated ever since.

Gordon, Neb.—William Krause, a former elevator operator at Hay Springs, has purchased the J. L. Slack Grain & Coal Co. elevator, taking possession at once. Mr. Krause has been operating the Aplan Elevator at Rushville under lease. He had been in the grain business for the last 25 years. Mr. Slack will reside in Salinas, Cal. He and Mrs. Slack have been there for the last year during which time the elevator was leased to Lee Oldenburg.

Ceresco, Neb.—Fire believed to have started from heating grain in one of the bins destroyed the south elevator of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. Oct. 22. The blaze was discovered early in the morning by a passerby. Between 5,000 and 7,000 bus. of stored wheat and corn were damaged. Andrew Bloomstrom, manager, suffered a broken leg when firemen lost control of a hose and the nozzle struck him. He was taken to Lincoln General Hospital. The fire loss was estimated at \$25,000.

Tamora, Neb.—Charley Gembler was critically injured when a truck half emptied of its load of corn at the Farmers Elevator, during course of unloading rolled backwards upon him. He was knocked down, sustaining two broken ribs, a punctured lung, a crushed vertebra and numerous bruises and abrasions. Gembler had been operating the dumping mechanism. He was removed to the Seward Hospital where he is doing as well as could be expected.

Ogallala, Neb.—Under the auspices of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, a meeting of grain dealers in West Central Nebraska was held here, Oct. 24, and a dealer group for this area was organized. Bert Shoup of Sutherland was elected chairman. Subjects of interest to the grain industry were discussed and Chairman Shoup appointed a com'te on uniform weights and testing, also a com'te on transportation. Phil Runion, State Ass'n Sec'y, and Glen Le Doyt, Sec'y of the Nebraska Grain Improvements Ass'n, discussed various ass'n services. Dealers in attendance were delighted with an evening profitably spent. This meeting was one of a series to be held in organizing the dealers of the state into district groups.

Valley, Neb.—John V. Lentell, 57, sec'y of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., was accidentally electrocuted on Oct. 16 in a 10-ft. pit at the elevator. With Arthur Abraham, president of the company, he had just finished bailing water from the pit preparatory to storing government-owned shelled corn. Mr. Abraham had gotten out of the pit to pull up the drop cord which they had been using when he heard Mr. Lentell exclaim "Oh, its got me!" Another man pulled the cord from the socket as Abraham rushed back to the pit to find Mr. Lentell's body slumped in a corner. He had accidentally contacted the light socket. Men from the Nebraska Power Co., and firemen, the latter employing an iron lung, worked long to revive him without success. Mr. Lentell, a high esteemed man of the community, had been sec'y of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. for 20 years. The elevator is used only for storing government corn.

NEW YORK

Ransonville, N. Y.—Foote & Conrell recently sustained a small loss at their plant from high winds.

Carlton, N. Y.—Balcom Bros. sustained a small loss at their plant, the result of recent high winds.

Bath, N. Y.—George W. Haxton & Son have installed a Eureka Buehler No. 5 cleaner in their elevator.

New York, N. Y.—G. Fleischmann, Inc., has been organized, 100 shares, n.p.v.; to deal in wheat, corn, rye, oats, etc.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Two conveyors at the feed manufacturing plant of the Ralston-Purina Co. were damaged by fire recently, caused by an overheated bearing.

New York, N. Y.—Effective Nov. 3, the New York Produce Exchange reduced margin requirements on cotton-seed oil and soybean oil futures to 10 per cent of the total purchase or sales price. The minimum margin had been 15 per cent.

Syracuse, N. Y.—James A. McConnell, general manager, at the annual meeting of the Co-operative Grange League Federation Exchange, Inc., announced purchasing and marketing business totaled \$76,000,000, and directors have authorized additions to capital to provide for expanding business.—G.E.T.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—John F. Ince, 69, a charter member of the New York Produce Exchange, died of a heart attack Oct. 30, in the office of his physician in Brooklyn, where he had gone after becoming ill in his office. Mr. Ince was a partner in the brokerage firm of Fritz-Ince Co. and had been associated with the commodity market for 30 years.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The 2,000,000-bu. addition to the Standard Elevator took its first load of grain Oct. 21, when 100,000 bus. of Canadian wheat were transferred from the older elevator into one of the new bins. The elevator was completed for operations to store grain Oct. 27, altho a lower conveyor belt for outloading was not installed until Nov. 10. By Nov. 15 there will be grain in each of the addition's 35 bins and it will be completely filled by the close of navigation John F. Gerard, local manager of the Standard Elvtr. & Grain Division of Standard Milling Co., stated.—G. E. T.

Kennedy, N. Y.—Parker Brown of Randolph, N. Y., recently purchased the grain and feed mill formerly known as the Thomas & Sons Flour Mills, from the J. B. Johnson estate interests and has taken possession. He is making repairs and will handle the feed materials of the Brown Milling Co., Inc., manufacturing and selling its products in conjunction with the company's present business at Randolph and Conewango.

NORTH DAKOTA

Hoople, N. D.—Folson Grain & Potato Co.'s plant recently was badly damaged by high winds.

Devils Lake, N. D.—Fire damaged the Farmers Mill & Elvtr. Ass'n elevator recently. The loss is estimated at \$2,000.

Neche, N. D.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. recently completed a 40,000-bu. annex to its elevator of which Walter Dippe is manager.

Knox, N. D.—Donald Sparrow, of Climax, Minn., manager of the St. Anthony elevator here for some time, resigned and joined the army.

Ellendale, N. D.—The 30,000-bu. elevator annex of the Ellendale Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n is nearing completion. Fred M. Dettloff is manager of the company.

Rolla, N. D.—M. E. Poyzer, of Moorhead, Minn., has been selected as manager of the Farmers Grain Co. of Rolla, succeeding his brother, A. W. Poyzer, who died Oct. 8.

Zeeland, N. D.—The Zeeland Grain Co. has been incorporated by John S. Schumacher, Bernard Schumacher, Martin Nolz and Christ Munschall; capital stock, \$15,000.

Walden, N. D.—The exhaust pot connected to a semi-diesel engine at the Walden Elevator burned out on Oct. 16, throwing some sparks that set fire to the elevator. The blaze was quickly extinguished.

Kensal, N. D.—The newly organized Dakota Fiber Co. is reopening the old tow mill after ten years of inactivity. G. H. Thompson is manager of the company. Success of the venture depends largely on whether the tow can be used for making cigarette paper since the supply of that product usually furnished by France is cut off. Capacity of the plant is from 1,200 to 1,500 lbs. of tow per hour.

OHIO

Melvin, O.—The Virgil Young elevator was slightly damaged by recent high winds.

Kipton, O.—The S. J. Davidson elevator was slightly damaged by high winds recently.

Maple Grove, O.—High winds recently badly damaged the Maple Grove Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Rising Sun, O.—The Sun Grain Ass'n has installed a wagon scale and grain dump at the grinder.

McGuffey, O.—The McGuffey Elevator owned by E. E. McConnell burned the night of Nov. 1.

La Grange, O.—The Farmers Co-operative Supply Co. sustained a small loss recently from high winds.

Marion, O.—Old Fort Mills, Inc., processing plant was damaged by fire recently. At a recent meeting officers and directors of the company were re-elected. The plant's feed division doubled its volume of business last year, it was reported.

Sugar Ridge, O.—The Sugar Ridge Grain Ass'n will rebuild the local grain elevator recently destroyed by fire. A modern up-to-date fast grain handling house will be constructed, concrete, fireproof if available, otherwise heavy timber with steel siding. G. H. Smith, manager of the local elevator, has requested patrons to patronize the company's elevator at Dunbridge until the new plant is completed.

New Lexington, O.—H. A. Lowe installed a Model L. Kelly Duplex Hammer Mill with motor drive.

Roachton, O.—The Mennel Milling Co. reported a small loss sustained at its plant from high winds recently.

Wellington, O.—The Farmers Grain & Elvtr. Co. was made defendant in three suits totaling \$75,000, recently, as the result of an accident last July 3 in which two persons were killed. The suits filed allege an elevator's truck driven by Arlo Witbeck struck an automobile.

Bryan, O.—Clarence E. Davis has been named manager of the Bryan Farmers Elevator, to enter on his duties the first of the year. He will succeed Charles Silcox who has been with the firm for many years. Mr. Davis has been connected with the elevator for the last 20 years.

Columbus, O.—The Ohio animal nutrition school will be held Nov. 13 and 14 at the Ohio State University. These nutrition schools are becoming very popular over the country and those who attend are enthusiastic over information received and results attained. H. E. Frederick, vice-president of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, will be toastmaster at the banquet.

Shiloh, O.—When fire recently destroyed Alfred James' elevator, it was a signal for the many friends he had made in the community to rally to his assistance. High school boys and men working in shops gathered after school and work hours, to help clear away the debris; farmers donated logs and hauled them for sawing. Business men and farmers backed him in his plans to rebuild the elevator which already is under construction. Mr. James expects to resume work as soon as machinery can be obtained, it was stated.

Rudolph, O.—The Liberty Grain Co. elevator which burned Oct. 13, will be rebuilt. W. C. Stimmel, manager, stated. Charles Richard Summers, 15, arrested, admitted he started the blaze that destroyed the \$46,000 elevator, for a "thrill." The youth stated he got into the dust bin of the elevator and dropped several matches "to see if the dust would explode." He added that he thought he had put the blaze out and went home. The elevator contained 25,000 bus. of soybeans; 5,000 bus. of wheat; 2,000 bus. of corn; 4,000 bus. of oats and about \$4,000 of cloverseed. The contents were fully insured.

Huron, O.—Eastern States Co-operative Exchange will build an elevator and processing plant for cattle and poultry feed here as soon as government priorities make it possible. The company will be similar to the one the company operates at Buffalo, N. Y. It is expected the plant will produce 25 carloads of feed daily with an eventual capacity of 100 carloads each day. The elevator will have storage capacity for 1,333,000 bus. of grain, a drier to process corn, car loading equipment and unloading facilities to take grain directly from Great Lakes freighters. The company acquired the site in 1938 from the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad. It is expected the plant will cost approximately \$3,225,000.

OKLAHOMA

Hobart, Okla.—The Shawnee Milling Co. recently reported a small loss from high winds.

Frederick, Okla.—Cecil Black and Preston Nelms, partners in the Tillman County Exchange, successor to the Red Anchor Feed Store, are remodeling the store. Mr. Nelms purchased the interest of H. Foy McMath, formerly in partnership with Mr. Black.

Wagoner, Okla.—A. W. Jacob, extension marketing specialist, and Roy Bender, Enid grain man, outlined complete plans for the building of a co-operative elevator, if wanted and approved by the farmer group that assembled at a meeting held recently for the discussion of marketing problems.

Mangum, Okla.—The Mangum Mill & Elvtr. Co. has had its charter amended to enlarge the purpose.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Kirkland, Wash.—O. W. Little, proprietor of the Kirkland Cash Feed, has purchased Trapp's Feed & Seed store.

Boise, Ida.—The Farm Service Division of General Mills, Inc., recently purchased the Central Coal & Feed Co.

Tacoma, Wash.—John Peterson, head of the Peterson Bros. Grain & Fuel Co., died recently after an extended illness.

Palouse, Wash.—Allen Lamphere was named liquidating receiver of the assets of the Farmers Warehouse & Milling Co.

Central Point, Ore.—Faber's Feed Store has installed a new modern feed grinder. John Tharp is manager of the store.

Prosser, Wash.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed the Whitstran Hay & Feed Co. plant with a loss of \$10,000.—F.K.H.

Klamath Falls, Ore.—Mrs. John Martin, wife of John Martin of Martin Bros., died unexpectedly of a heart attack recently.

Corvallis, Ore.—Oregon's fifth annual corn show will be held in the Museum Bldg. at the Oregon State College Dec. 12, 13.—F.K.H.

Rolling Bay, Wash.—Stanley Beach, proprietor of the Bainbridge Feed & Cold Storage Co., is recuperating from a severe attack of pneumonia.

Bellingham, Wash.—The former Farley & Clark, Inc., feed and seed store has been re-organized and now is known as the Clark Feed & Seed, Inc.

Biggs, Ore.—The Sherman Co-operative Grain Growers of Wasco will build a 200,000-bu. elevator here. Construction is expected to start at once.

Ferndale, Wash.—Farmers of Whatcom County are considering the possibilities of growing flax and establishing a fiber flax industry here as a co-operative venture.

Pratum, Ore.—The grain warehouse owned and operated by Fred Hersh was totally destroyed by fire the night of Oct. 18. Included in the loss was 5,000 bus. of wheat.

Asotin, Wash.—A meeting was held at the Montgomery Ridge school house recently to discuss the proposed building of a grain elevator. Randall Tuttle was in charge of the gathering.

Camas, Wash.—The port commission recently announced plans to sell \$5,000 of general obligation bonds to pay the balance due on the marine elevator. Bonds will run for a period of six years.

Central Ferry, Wash.—The Centennial Flouring Mills, Inc., recently purchased the Central Ferry warehouse from R. L. Young. Dale Turner will continue to manage the warehouse for the new owners.

Wasco, Ore.—The Sherman Co-operative Grain Growers will build a 125,000-bu. grain elevator here, construction to start this month. The Wasco growers have operated an elevator at Klondike heretofore.

Eugene, Ore.—The Eugene Mill & Elvtr. Co. has discontinued its flour milling activities and the plant has been dismantled, the machinery sold. The company has confined its operations to the feed business in recent years.

McMinnville, Ore.—Public auctions are being staged on another trio of resettlement units in the farm security administration—"Yamhill Farms" project marking the end of the agricultural trail for three more veteran tenants.—F.K.H.

Spokane, Wash.—North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc., recently held a meeting at the Spokane Hotel, when members were addressed by J. W. Sweazy of Waitsburg and A. E. Sutton, Portland, the latter general manager of the co-operative.

Spofford (Freewater p. o.), Ore.—John F. Casper is building a 65,000-bu. grain elevator. Arthur R. Wiley has the contract.

Pasco, Wash.—The 200,000-bu. elevator being built for the Continental Grain Co. by the Hogenston Const. Co. is nearly completed. Among the features of the new elevator is its 42 grain bins which will provide adequate space for distribution of grades and classes.

Spokane, Wash.—John Campbell, formerly with Balfour, Guthrie & Co. at Portland, has opened an office here to engage in a private grain brokerage business. Mr. Campbell is serving his second year as a director of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Kennewick, Wash.—Assurance has been given, it is reported, that the chamber of commerce's application for a W.P.A. project will be approved. This will include work on the four units at the port, the elevator, loading dock, general cargo dock and the railroad sidings.

Elgin, Ore.—An addition to house machinery for cleaning and fumigating peas and small seed is being built to the Elgin Flouring Mill Co. plant, of which Earl Blockland is local manager. Over 16,000 acres of peas are expected to be planted in Union County this fall and coming spring, Fred E. Kiddle, president of the company, stated.

Salem, Ore.—Twenty-two feed dealers of the Salem district met recently at the Argo Hotel, opening their fall program. Chief discussion of the evening was the Wages and Hours Act, with many interpretations now being reversed. The 1942 program of the A.A.A. on its seed marketing program also was discussed. Glen Slentz is district governor.

Walla Walla, Wash.—A reward of \$100 has been offered for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who cut the tires on a truck and trailer at the Chrisholm Grain & Feed Co.'s picketed plant early in October, by members of the Associated Farmers of Walla Walla County when they adopted a resolution condemning "labor racketeering of every type."

Pasco, Wash.—Dedictory services for the newly completed Pasco and Kennewick port facilities on the Columbia River were held Oct. 29 coincidental with arrival of the first barge load of petroleum products from coast terminal. Two highlights on a long and interesting program arranged for the day were conducted tours thru the Pasco dock, elevator and oil terminal and the Kennewick dock, elevator and terminal.

Cashup, Wash.—W. H. Kyle, 77, of Davenport, pioneer Inland Empire grain dealer and warehouseman, died Oct. 17 at a Spokane hospital after a brief illness. Mr. Kyle retired three years ago after many years' service with Boyd, Conlee Co. He first settled in the Reardan region in 1890, later moving to Colton, where he spent 10 years in the grain business. He moved then to Edwall and later to Cashup. Following his retirement from business he lived for three years in Spokane before moving to Davenport. Mr. Kyle is survived by two sons: Webb, vice-pres. of Albers Milling Co., Seattle, and Clifford E., Spokane, manager of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Setters (Worley p. o.), Ida.—Vern Goebel, 27, manager of the Rockford Grain Growers, Inc., local elevator, died Oct. 24 in Sacred Heart Hospital at Spokane of injuries suffered Oct. 14 when he was sucked into the wheat flow when emptying a bin at the elevator and lay buried for three hours to a depth of four feet under the grain before his plight was discovered and he was rescued. Goebel remained conscious during all of the time and was able to tell how suction of the grain pulled him loose from his hold on the corner brace with one hand, while he swept down the side walls without shutting off the elevating machinery. The youth apparently was recovering from his injuries when he suffered a sudden relapse followed by death. Mr. Goebel had been married only three days before the accident occurred.

Astoria, Ore.—The Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. has been running only four or five days a week the last few weeks because shortage of shipping space is making it difficult for the mill to get grain.

Portland, Ore.—An informal dinner was held at the University Club recently in honor of Benjamin J. Greer, division manager of Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., prior to his leaving for Los Angeles to become assistant to P. J. McKenney, president of the Globe Mills division of the company. Mr. Greer will assist in the operation of the mills at Los Angeles, San Francisco, Sacramento and Ogden. He came to Portland 10 years ago from Minneapolis and was active in local grain and shipping affairs during that period.

PENNSYLVANIA

Dalton, Pa.—The Tioga Mills, Inc., warehouse was burned Oct. 24.

Harrisburg, Pa.—George A. Stuart, for many years sec'y of the Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, recently resigned because of the press of private business. Prof. H. C. Kandel, of the department of poultry husbandry, Penn State College, was appointed to succeed him.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Oakton, S. D.—A customer's truck went thru the scale platform at the Oakton Grain Co. plant recently.

Dupree, S. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. recently sustained a small loss at its plant from high winds.

Sturgis, S. D.—The new elevator being erected for McMahon Co. is nearing completion, according to W. E. Owens, manager.—F. E.

Peever, S. D.—The Peever Grain Co. is making some repairs on the old Johnson, Norman elevator office which it will use as a flour room.

Altamont, S. D.—The old Atlas elevator has been purchased by Ras Atchinson and is being razed. Building material will be used to construct a farm elevator.—F. E.

Java, S. D.—The Potter Garrick Co. elevator is being repaired, resingled and repainted. Work is being done by the company employees. New siding is being put on where necessary. Martin Gehrki is manager.—F. E.

Brookings, S. D.—A 30-ton scale is being installed at the Farmers Elevator. The new scale will have a capacity three times that of the one it replaces, Carl B. Quail, manager, announced. While work is in progress, all weighing is being done at the old Farmers Shipping Ass'n elevator which was purchased recently by George P. Sexauer & Son.—F. E.

Aberdeen, S. D.—The Commodity Exchange administration announced Nov. 8 that all grain exchanges must refuse to accept any business from Charles J. Burns Co., Inc., for a period of five years, effective Nov. 10. The C.E.A. also banned the acceptance of orders from Clarence J. Burns, P. T. Burns, Dorothea Burns and Roy L. Morgan for the same period. The firm was charged with making false and misleading statements to customers and bucketing of customers' orders.

SOUTHEAST

Collinsville, Ala.—The Houston Gilbreth Wholesale Co. warehouse and feed mill were destroyed by fire recently. Neither building nor the merchandise they contained were insured. Loss estimated at \$25,000.

Dublin, Ga.—Stored corn and grinding equipment at the Oconee Milling Co. plant were destroyed when an annex burned Oct. 15. The company's grain storage elevator and main building containing flour milling equipment were saved. W. R. Werden is head of the milling concern.

Meridian, Miss.—John M. Wilson, president and owner of the Meridian Grain & Elvtr. Co., died Oct. 27. The business will continue to be operated by the estate.

Atlanta, Ga.—Tom Hill, Ashcraft-Wilkinson Co., sec'y of the Georgia Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, recently underwent an emergency appendectomy in a Tuscaloosa, Ala., hospital. He suffered an acute attack when attending the Alabama-Kentucky football game at Tuscaloosa Nov. 1.

Miami, Fla.—The Howard Grain Co., a unit of the Farm Service Division of General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, will hold a formal opening of its new store Nov. 21. The unit, the largest in the company, was opened for business Oct. 20. There is 30,000 sq. ft. of floor space, with a large sales room, and mixing equipment for making molasses feeds has been installed.

TENNESSEE

Mooresburg, Tenn.—Former Senator George L. Berry is erecting a four story flour mill.

Columbia, Tenn.—Norman Christley, manager of the Columbia Mill & Elvtr. Co., is recovering from effects of a major operation at the St. Thomas Hospital, Nashville.

College Grove, Tenn.—Eudaily & Covington, operators of a feed mill and warehouse are making plans to rebuild the plant which recently was destroyed by fire. The building will be of frame, concrete and sheet metal construction.—J. H. G.

TEXAS

Gaiveston, Tex.—The Texas Star Mill resumed operations Oct. 1 after a prolonged shut-down.

Rosebud, Tex.—The gin and seed house of Raymond Doskocil at Terry's Chapel was destroyed by fire recently.

Thorndale, Tex.—Sparks from a tractor set fire to a pile of shucks and feed at the Albert Melde feed mill recently where shucks were being bailed. Firemen extinguished the flames.

Cleveland, Tex.—Josef Emhofer and John Majnik have purchased the Noble Garvey Grain Co. from the Nobel Garvey estate and will operate the business under the name of the Cleveland Grain Co. Both of the new owners have been with the grain company for a number of years, Mr. Emhofer for 25 years and Mr. Majnik for 15 years. Mr. Emhofer served as assistant manager to the late Mr. Garvey.

Littlefield, Tex.—The new 32,800-bu. grain elevator constructed for R. L. Byers has been placed in operation. The structure is 58 ft. high above ground and extends to a depth of 21 ft. at the deepest point underground. Its nine bins are so constructed that each bears its load independent of the others. The exterior of the building is sheathed with sheet iron. Estimated cost of the elevator and the warehouse that was completed last September is \$10,000. A truck hoist has been installed in the driveway to the elevator and a 34 ft. platform scale and dump are part of the plant's equipment.

WISCONSIN

Markesan, Wis.—John M. Hull, 62, a feed manufacturer for many years, died Oct. 13 after three years' illness.—H. C. B.

Fort Atkinson, Wis.—The Prospect Mill, owned and operated by Claude Johnson and Owen Lee, held its formal opening Oct. 18.

Merrill, Wis.—The Consumers' Co-op Exchange has installed a new pulverizer, which provides greater grinding and mixing capacity.—H. C. B.

Spring Valley, Wis.—Work is nearing completion on the warehouse being built as an addition to the Doughboy Bills elevator. George Wade has been in charge of the work.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The rate of interest for the month of November, 1941, has been determined by the finance com'te of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange at 5 per cent.

Mondovi, Wis.—The Equity Elevator is being remodeled. A new steel boot has been installed in the pit among other general improvements made. Henry Olson is in charge of the work.

Livingston, Wis.—The Fennimore Roller Mills is opening a branch here to be known as the Farmer's Feed store under the management of Kenneth Loney and George Stitzer.—H.C.B.

Green Bay, Wis.—County Agent J. N. Kavanaugh addressed a banquet of the Central Feed Dealers' Ass'n Oct. 28 at the Beaumont Hotel on the national food for defense program.—H.C.B.

Fennimore, Wis.—W. Zimmerman, 68, operator of the Fennimore Roller Mills here from 1910 to 1940, died Nov. 5. Zimmerman also owned and operated the Wisconsin Valley Mills at Boscobel.—H.C.B.

Milwaukee, Wis.—William Rowell, for the last 15 years prominent in feed and seed circles of Wisconsin, has formed the Rowell Feed Supplies, Inc., with headquarters in the Grain & Stock Exchange Building.

Sun Prairie, Wis.—George S. Fisher, 71, who operated a feed mill here for many years, died recently. Mr. Fisher was a former resident of Evansville and operated a feed mill there before moving here 17 years ago.

Ellsworth, Wis.—John T. Lowe has installed a 100-h.p. diesel engine in his mill, replacing the 60-h.p. engine in use the last two years. He also installed a new pulverizer mill, which has doubled the capacity of the old mill.

Prescott, Wis.—Frank Bros., who last year purchased the stone building on the river front from G. E. Hollister, are rebuilding and repairing the building getting ready for storage of large quantities of feed and grain.

New Richmond, Wis.—The Northwest District of the Central Wisconsin Retail Feed Dealers Ass'n elected the following officers: Joe Huenink, Baldwin, pres.; John E. Jensen, Luck, v.-pres.; E. H. Sather, New Richmond, sec'y-treas.

Belleville, Wis.—Frank Willoughby, an employee of the Borst & Rasmussen Feed Mill, was presented with a medal Oct. 24 by the I. C. R.R. for reporting a broken rail on the company's line of tracks near Belleville, thereby averting a possible wreck.—H. C. B.

Milwaukee, Wis.—A \$76,208 estate was left by W. A. Hottensen, former president of the W. M. Bell Grain Co., according to an inventory filed Oct. 23. The bulk of the estate is placed in trust for Mr. Hottensen's widow, during her lifetime, and goes after her death to three sons.—H. C. B.

Juneau, Wis.—The Becker Feed & Seed Store has acquired the old Northwestern Hotel Building, which it is remodeling in an expansion program. The building is being arranged for feed grinding in the basement, with the sales room and display room on the first floor. A full line of feeds, farm tools and poultry supplies will be carried.

Superior, Wis.—The Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n has selected Nov. 15 as the day for the grand opening of its 4,500,000-bu. elevator.—H.C.B.—It is expected to be ready for receiving grain by Dec. 1. A tar mop for water-proofing the roof of the new elevator left too near a tar pot caught fire causing a negligible damage before extinguished by the fire department.—F.G.C.

Oconto Falls, Wis.—A. J. Peterson on Oct. 18 held open house in celebration of the reopening of the Falls Elvtr. Co. elevator. He disposed of his hardware store and has returned to his former business, that of grain, feed and conducting the elevator. Coffee and doughnuts were served thruout the day and conducted tours were made thru the thoroughly overhauled and remodeled elevator.

Burlington, Wis.—The meeting of feed dealers from southeastern Wisconsin held here Oct. 31 was largely attended. Speakers were Stuart Nordvall of Arcady Farms Milling Co., Chicago; Lloyd Larson, Mankato, Minn.; E. V. Ryall, Kenosha county agent; Walter Holstein, Milwaukee barley expert, and member of the Murphy Products Co., who, with the Central Retail Feed Ass'n, sponsored the meeting and acted as host.

WYOMING

Gillette, Wyo.—A rattlesnake survived more than two trips to the cupola of the Farmers Elevator before being discovered. Hollis Lintt found the snake when he was helping load a car of wheat. He had just started to jump into the car when he heard the warning rattle of the reptile. After killing it he found it measured 22 inches long and had five rattles and a button. Apparently the snake had been in the elevator for more than a month, and had gone up in the elevator bucket twice without any apparent injury.—F. E.

Supply Trade

Chicago, Ill.—E. C. Larson, 5901 N. Campbell Ave., is the new representative in this territory for Sprout, Waldron & Co. He succeeds M. L. Woodruff.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Fred J. Holtby, widely known grain elevator engineer with T. E. Ibberson Co., is convalescing in St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, Minn., following a spinal operation.

Portland, Ore.—I. K. Davis, owner and founder of the Davis Bag Co., died at his home after a short illness. He was born in Russia in 1885 and came to the United States 37 years ago.—F. K. H.

Chicago, Ill.—Flexible Steel Lacing Co. has announced the appointment of John P. Ramsey as factory sales representative for New York and the New England States. Mr. Ramsey is an alumnus of Grinnell College. For the past eight years he has represented the Lannon Mfg. Co.

East Pittsburgh, Pa.—A newly developed silicon steel which has been given the name hypersil is now used in transformers to give better regulation, increased flux and reduced size and weight. Transformers may be smaller, lighter, of simplified construction, with lower losses, as described by the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. in Bulletin B-2287.

New York, N. Y.—Grain storage at low cost is made possible by employing the arch method of wall and roof construction as designed by the Arch Roof Construction Co., Inc., of 55 West 42d street. The spans range from the smallest to 800 feet, and are the answer to the present emergency. When the defense program is over, these buildings can be readily demounted and re-erected elsewhere with complete salvage, and used for other purposes.

A preference rating for repairs and maintenance of equipment has been granted 22 industries, including the food and feed industries, by O.P.M. This preference rating order P-22 was amended Oct. 16 to include "(VIII) milling, refining, preserving, refrigeration, wholesaling, or storage of food for human consumption or livestock feed." Orders issued for repairs or emergency inventory should include the endorsement: "Purchase Order for Repairs or Emergency Inventory—Preference Rating A-10 under Preference Rating Order P-22." A strong penalty is attached for misrepresentation by use of the endorsement when the repairs or emergency inventory materials are not actually needed.

New York, N. Y.—For the second consecutive month new orders received by manufacturers declined in September, according to the Division of Industrial Economics of The Conference Board. Shipments remained at about the same level as in the preceding month, with a decrease in shipments of non-durable goods offsetting a rise in durable goods. As a result of the decline in new orders, the backlog of unfilled orders at the end of the month was slightly lower than in August. This is the first drop in the unfilled order index since March, 1940. Inventories continued to show an upward trend.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co. to Build Diesel Engine Plant

Announcement has just come from the office of Robert H. Morse, President of Fairbanks, Morse & Co. that a "letter of intent" has been issued by Secretary of the Navy, Washington, authorizing the expenditure of 5½ million dollars for a new building and additional equipment and machinery at the Beloit, Wis., works of the company.

The purpose of this new plant is to triple the production of Diesel engines for the United States Navy, engines which at the present time are providing both propulsion and auxiliary power for U. S. Navy submarines, cruisers, destroyers, aircraft carriers and other sea power.

The new structure will be of concrete, brick and steel and have a length of 660 by 460 feet, giving a total floor space of over 300,000 square feet.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Amendment of Minnesota's state warehouse act by the recent legislature requires truckers who purchase grain for resale to buy a license and furnish bond in the penal sum of \$1,500 to guarantee payment of checks and other obligations.

New Circuit Interrupter for Grain Industry

For use in Class II, Group G locations where atmospheres contain grain dust, a new non-automatic circuit interrupter is announced by Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

The interrupter is furnished with NEMA Type 9 enclosures that exclude dust from hot or arcing parts and permit operation under a dust blanket without a dangerous rise in temperature. Enclosures are made of cast iron finished in aluminum and have a machined fit between box and cover.

Units are rated from 50 to 600 amperes in 4 frame sizes for use on a-c circuits up to 600 volts and d-c circuits up to 250 volts. The interrupting capacity is 5000 to 10,000 amperes, depending on frame size.

When the circuit is broken, the arc formed is extinguished almost instantly by De-ion arc quenchers. Contacts are made of non-welding silver or silver composition. They are operated by a toggle mechanism to give quick make and break action.



Circuit Interrupter for Dusty Locations

Injury by Obstructions in Grain Cars

By L. C. WEBSTER, sec'y N-W Country Elevator Ass'n, before N-W Shippers Advisory Board

Recently much publicity was given to photographs of an empty grain car showing wanton and almost criminal neglect on the part of the country loader, in that grain was loaded into a car that had strap-iron extending from side to side in criss-cross fashion, which had been used in the car to fasten machinery or other heavy material in a previous loading. This obstruction was naturally covered up by the grain when the car was loaded and it could not have been seen until an attempt was made to unload the car at the terminal elevator.

In the instant case it would have taken the elevator man who loaded the car not over ten minutes with a claw hammer to have removed this strap-iron obstruction. Probably the culprit would say that the railroad should not have offered the car for loading in that condition, and if he was looking for an excuse for his carelessness, he could have included the railroad employee with him in his guilt. However, such an excuse would not have answered the condition of the injured employee who, operating a power shovel to unload the car, ran afoul of the hidden obstruction and found himself in the hospital.

NO EXCUSE FOR CARELESSNESS.—There is absolutely no excuse for such carelessness on the part of country grain loaders. Every car, before it is loaded with grain, should be thoroughly inspected; all obstructions should be removed from the sides and floors and nothing should be allowed to remain that will prevent a smooth surface over which the power shovel may move. If the car is in proper condition the unloading of same may consume not over ten minutes of time. However, an injured employee or one who has witnessed the injury of another, is hesitant to accomplish this job in this time because he is afraid of a sprained back, cracked rib or hernia, caused by a man who did not care. A claw hammer or any inexpensive substitute and a desire is all that is needed to prevent such accidents. If the loader was too lazy to properly prepare the car, he should at least have notified the carrier's agent that the car was not suitable for loading and have thus given the agent an opportunity to have the obstacles removed. If justice were done in cases causing injuries, the careless loader should have been made to pay the damages done to an innocent employee at the terminal. Where the lives and health of others are concerned no one can afford to be careless.

GUARD YOUR REPUTATION.—If the country shipper will take proper care of his end of the job, the unloading operation will be speeded and cars will be available sooner for return to loading points, and employees at the terminals will soon get over their fear of running up against obstructions nailed onto the floors and sides of cars and will work with the speed-up provided by the power shovel. If you are one of those country shippers who has not looked out for his fellow man, don't get the idea that you are getting away with it. Every car that reaches a terminal elevator is pretty well tagged as to the man who loaded it and your reputation for such things travels like wildfire.

The employees' organizations at the terminals have taken notice of the large number of accidents and injuries which have been brought about by failure to remove obstacles from cars before they were loaded with grain and we can help them and prevent injuries if we will pay attention to this neglect. If the practice does not stop, the employees may have to take legal action against the shippers who cause the accidents of this kind. That is not a mere threat, because the unions are definitely going into this matter now.

Field Seeds

Connersville, Ind.—The seed house of E. B. Trusler recently was damaged \$3,500 by fire, partially insured.

Chehalis, Wash.—The Southwest Feed & Seed Store has been opened by Geo. Wagner, formerly of Puyallup.

Clinton, Ia.—W. Atlee Burpee & Co. of Philadelphia, have let the contract for remodeling the Iten Biscuit plant for their seed business.

Atlanta, Ga.—Leonard T. Cottongim, for 10 years with the Lewis H. Cottongim Seed Co., has engaged in the business on his own account as the Atlanta Seed Co.

Amanda, O.—A complete hybrid seed corn processing plant has been built by Herbert Ruff, who is producing and distributing 13 varieties grown on 42 of his 270 acres.

Crown Point, Ind.—Wm. Bleas of Valparaiso has succeeded Harold Cleveland as manager of the McMahan Seed Co., the latter going into the coast artillery at Fort Eustis, Va.

Yankton, S. D.—The only bid for the bankrupt House of Gurney was from Mrs. Nancy Gurney, at \$142,700 and was accepted by the referee. Mrs. Gurney will operate the seed business.

Madison, Wis.—Cultures for inoculating soybeans are grown on a medium containing mesquite gum in which the crop of bacteria is three times as large, as announced by the University of Wisconsin.

Yankton, S. D.—Gurney's, Inc., has employed Burke Schriver and Russell Rulon, both of the Henry Field Seed & Nursery Co., Shenandoah, Ia., as sales manager and garden seed department manager, respectively.

Boise, Ida.—The U. S. D. A. recently forecast an output of 34,000 bus. of alfalfa seed in Idaho this year, less than half the estimated amount produced in 1940. Weather this fall was very unfavorable for saving seed in north Idaho. Much seed was lost by shattering and sprouting after it was cut.—F.K.H.

Madison, Wis.—The seed corn drying plant of the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture, its contents and a stock of hybrid seed were damaged by fire to the extent of \$20,000, recently. The loss was fully insured. It will be rebuilt as soon as possible. Private driers in this area will complete the processing of undamaged corn.

Lafayette, Ind.—A. S. Carter, state seed inspector, O. C. Lee, seed expert of Purdue University, and others, are holding 13 meetings thru the state to acquaint seedsmen, county agents and farmers with the Indiana seed law, as amended.

Anderson, S. C.—L. H. Mixon, Jr., sec'y-treas. of the South Carolina Seedsmen's Ass'n, has announced that the annual meeting will be held here in the John C. Calhoun Hotel Nov. 17 and 18, with a visit to the near-by Clemson College. A banquet with entertainment is scheduled.

Worthington, Ind.—H. H. Sloan & Sons have completed their seed corn house south of town. A stoker-fired furnace maintains an automatically regulated heat of 110 degrees in the bins; and Mr. Sloan has devised a way to utilize the waste heat of the air from the bins to dry apples.

Oconomowoc, Wis.—The Producing Corporation engaged in mining and processing a peat product obtained from bogs located near Oconomowoc, has stipulated with the Federal Trade Commission to cease using the words "peat moss" as descriptive of its product, and the words "peat moss" or "moss peat," alone or in connection with other words, implying that product is moss peat, a product consisting mainly of the decomposed stems and leaves derived from species of sphagnum mosses.

Corvallis, Ore.—The 1942 seed program was discussed recently at a meeting of the seed committee of the Oregon Feed and Seed Dealers Ass'n and the state A.A.A. committee. The dealers suggested that sampling and testing charges be paid by the growers and not by the dealers; that the A.A.A. set up bag standards on all vetches, peas, crimson clover, etc., also set up price differential on cotton and burlap. A schedule of grades and discounts was presented for the purpose of stabilizing purchases and sales in the industry. The seed committee asked for a 40 cent handling charge, with 50 cents for handling Willamette vetch, crimson clover and hairy vetch.

Evansville, Ind.—The fleet of portable seed cleaning and treating machines operating in the ten counties in southwestern Indiana this fall handled 106,579 bus. of winter wheat and barley seed, according to C. E. Skiver, wheat specialist from Purdue University. This is approximately 2 per cent more seed than was handled last year, and is about one-third of the total seed which will be used in the 10 counties. In Vanderburgh County there were 13,499 bus. cleaned, about 27 per cent more than last year. The machines are provided by the Southwestern Wheat Improvement Ass'n thru Igleheart Bros., Inc., and are directed by the county agent and wheat committees.—W. B. C.

Mt. Gilead, O.—A. B. Beverstock, trading as U. J. Cover Seed Co., on a plea of nolo contendere to charges of violation of the Federal Seed Act, was recently fined \$200 and costs on each of three counts by the U. S. District Court at Columbus. The fine was suspended on two counts. The violations consisted in delivering for transportation in interstate commerce, 17 bags of Kentucky bluegrass seed which was labeled to show 85 per cent pure seed and found to contain only 28.78 per cent pure seed. The labels showed a date of test for determining the percentage of germination which was completed more than 5 months prior to the date of shipment in interstate commerce. The labels also failed to show a lot number, the percentage of weed seed, inert matter, and other agricultural seeds, as required by the Federal Seed Act.

Garden Prairie, Ill.—Open house was held at the plant of the Northern Seed Co. one Sunday recently between the hours of 11 a. m. and 4 p. m., with various operations demonstrated and refreshments to all comers.

St. Louis, Mo.—Altho very profitable to growers, Kawvale wheat has such poor baking quality that 103 millers of soft wheat met recently to consider means to discourage its production. C. R. Martin, of the Quaker Oats Co., St. Joseph, who operates a large farm said it is important for millers to remove the profit that accrues to farmers from planting Kawvale. He pointed out that Kawvale yields better and affords more pasture than other soft wheats; averages better in test weight, is rust-resistant, and millers have been paying as much for it, even tho it is so undesirable. Mr. Martin's formula for correcting the situation was that the C.C.C. loan less for Kawvale than on other types, that millers should discontinue buying the wheat or pay less for it, and that millers and state institutions should undertake active efforts to promote a substitute variety that will produce as well on farms.

Walla Walla, Wash.—A swath 250 feet wide has been cut by combine harvesters engaged in harvesting dry peas for the Washington-Idaho Seed Co. Substantial quantities are now being cleaned daily at the Walla Walla plant. Eight carloads were shipped this past week on behalf of the Surplus Marketing Administration, with the expectation that an average of two carloads per day will be run thru the plant during the remainder of October.

WEEDS and Weed Seeds

Your farmer patrons, yourself, in fact, everyone interested in the betterment of agriculture, will welcome this new book. Its 76 pages, 6x9, contain information, with illustrations of Noxious Weeds, Lawn Weeds, Poisonous Plants and aids dealers to identify noxious weed seeds. Nothing like it ever before published. Price \$1.00 plus postage.

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Write for prices on car lots or less.

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Altho pea growers in this area have been slow in taking advantage of the government's purchasing program, which is for lend-lease purposes, it is understood, considerable greater quantities of peas are moving. The government is paying 2½ cents per pound for No. 1 peas and 2¼c for No. 2 quality. Most of the peas are graded No. 1 here. Air and screen separation is being made of the peas running thru the plant which is operating day and night. Following the cleaning, the peas are re-packed in 120-pound bags. All shipments are sampled here for federal grading at Portland.—F. K. H.

Tri-State Seedsmen's Ass'n Holds Interesting Meeting

The second annual meeting of the Tri-State Seedsmen's Ass'n, held in the Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Oct. 16 and 17th, brought out not only an increased attendance over last year but the membership also increased to 100 from the three Northwest states. Greater support was also received from the wholesalers.

On account of their fine work in launching the Ass'n and work thruout the first year, President Raymond Miksche of Medford was re-elected to serve for 1941-42. Also re-elected as sec'y-treas was Elmo Chase of Eugene. Elected to serve as vice-pres. was C. L. Pool of Tacoma, Wash., who heads the pioneer firm of Pool Seed Co.

Directors named were Roy Beard, Portland; Chet Tompkins, Grants Pass, Ore.; Earl Duff, Lewiston, Ida.; Harold Adams, Yakima, Wash.; Sam Geib of Bellingham, Wash.

"The seedsman hasn't made a sale of either a packet of seeds or a garden gadget—unless and until the seed or the gadget is in use and giving satisfactory results. Gardeners don't buy either seeds or gadgets just to have them. They buy them to use. The seedsman is the one to whom they usually have to turn to for advice and instruction.

"It isn't enough to be able to take down something from the shelf and tell the gardener to 'read the directions.' They want the man who sells them the stuff for their garden to be able to give them service on it, just as dealers in almost every line of merchandising concentrate on service as the follow-up which insures effective use and continued dealings with the customer. The seedsman is well paid for doing his job, provided he works at it," declared Walter L. Doty of Sunset Magazine in his address on "Trends in Retail Merchandising."

Frank P. McWhorter, plant pathologist of Oregon State College, in his address on "Virus Diseases of Plants" gave vital information which can be used by every feed and seed dealer. As in the case with humans, plants can get very sick and die when assailed by any one of many viruses so minute that they cannot be seen under microscope. A common method in contracting this illness is vegetative propagation. Insects, too, transmit viruses from plant to plant. On the Coast at present the disease now causing the most trouble is spotted wilt. Its common host is the tomato plant.

The many new varieties of flowering bulbs were described for the seedsmen by Jan De Graff of the Oregon Bulb Farms of Sandy, Ore. They were advised to stock them and thus increase very materially their business.

Further he advised the dealers that production in Holland has been cut from thirty to forty per cent of what it was, and that a lot of the tulip bulbs are being made into flour for bread and pastries.

Fred Trullinger of the Portland Seed Co. spoke briefly on the garden clubs, and as chairman of a special group of seedsmen will co-operate with these many clubs in Portland, Tacoma, Wash., and Klamath Falls, Ore. This will be one of the important projects of the Ass'n for the coming year.

The final speaker at the first day's session was Edward Geary of Geary Bros., Klamath Falls, Ore., who urged the dealers to maintain large fresh stocks of field and lawn grasses; to

know their characteristics, and give the growers always the best and latest advice on how to maintain ideal lawns.

Elmos B. Chase of Chase Gardens, Eugene, Ore., in his address proved that "Pottery in the Seed Store" is a most profitable line, and demonstrated his talk with a special arrangement of fall flowers. He explained that the lines had grown and also returns had swelled in volume due to the many thousands of garden clubs.

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Bodger of El Monte, Cal., let the seedsmen in on a "preview" of some of the outstanding new annuals to be released, with a most interesting lecture and color illustrations.

She declared that 50 per cent of the annual seeds raised in the world are raised in the United States and that 75 per cent of these are grown in California.

Eugene D. Martin, president of the Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, brought greetings to the Tri-States and promised co-operation and best wishes to the new association.

L. E. Harris, assistant agronomist at Oregon State College, gave a history of "Selective Weed Control" and the new methods being used to combat the various types, and declared that much progress had been made with resultant larger and better crops.

"Selling for a Profit" was the subject of an address by Arthur Campbell of Campbell Feed & Fuel Co. of Longview, Wash. He declared that if a dealer desired to stay in business he must make a "mark-up" of at least 33⅓%, and altho customers might perhaps be fewer, that he must make a real profit on all sales. He stressed that labor was becoming a problem, and that owners must see that helpers are trained to meet the public, and strive for increased sales.

Mr. Campbell stressed the fact that Uncle Sam will be sure to call on feed and seed dealers early next March, and get an increased share in the profits in the way of taxes, and it would be well for dealers to see that it is on hand.

He also advised it would be well to hire an expert accountant to be sure that your margin of profit is always maintained. He urged dealers also to realize that the field man for the wholesaler is his true friend and that his suggestions would do much to keep the firm's accounts in the black.

Timely suggestions were made by A. M. Doerner, in his address on "Merchandising Nursery Stock," and advised that after nursery stock had been added to other items in feed and seed stores that a nice increase in profits had resulted.

Mr. Carl Bowden of Boise, Ida. in his address on "Vegetable Seed Growing" gave a close-up of the increase in seed plantings and receipts in the state of Idaho, called attention to the changes in buying and stocking, and predicted that state as well as others on the Coast should have a very bright future.

Illustrated by a floor plan of an ideal seed store with ample room for many diversified products Roy T. Jumper of California Spray Chemical Co. gave a most interesting and lengthy address on "Seed Store Merchandising."

"Future Farmers of America" was the subject of a brief address by Earl R. Cooley, of Department Agricultural Education of Salem, Ore.

A resolution was adopted by the Ass'n, that Laurel T. Harms, attorney of Eugene, Ore., be named attorney-in-fact for the Ass'n, in line with the U. S. Department's ruling that such an officer be appointed for all non-profit organizations.

Some 28 wholesalers, seed and small hard-

ware and feed concerns, had outstanding exhibits of latest garden gadgets, fertilizers and supplies in connection with a most satisfactory convention.—F.K.H.

Western Seedsmen Meet at Kansas City

Nearly 200 seedmen attended the fall meeting of the Western Seedmen's Ass'n Oct. 18 at the Hotel President, Kansas City, Mo.

Henry Windheim, treasurer, reported the finances in very satisfactory condition.

Roy Edwards read a letter from Pres. Harold Woodruff of the American Seed Trade Ass'n on plans of the seed industry for defense activity.

Pres. List Peppard proposed a special defense committee to represent the Ass'n in the whole defense program.

A. E. Ruhmann pleaded for co-operative support of the entire seed trade in the working out of equitable plans for the handling of winter cover crop seeds and other seed crops thru the regular channels of seed distribution.

The seedmen had luncheon together.

At 6 p. m. there was a cocktail party provided by the Rudy-Patrick Seed Co. and the Peppard Seed Co., the banquet following at 7 p. m.

Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, international authority on foodstuffs, who has headed the research activities of General Mills, Inc., since 1937, has been appointed the company's special advisor on science and economics. Dr. E. C. Williams, noted industrial scientist, of Berkeley, Cal., becomes the company's director of research.

Seed Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1940, in bus. except where otherwise indicated, were:

	FLAXSEED			
	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Chicago	22,000	65,000	8,000	59,000
Duluth	999,755	517,483	480,765	674,347
Ft. Wm.	1,054,565	575,980	326,146	337,820
Milwaukee	11,440	67,210	.....	.....
Minneapolis	1,776,600	1,226,400	120,400	233,800
Superior	999,396	399,577	245,380	474,500
KAFIR AND MILO				
Ft. Worth	189,000	36,000	120,000	16,500
Hutchinson	30,000	183,000	.....	.....
Kansas City	82,600	257,600	66,000	120,000
Omaha	7,500	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph	.....	1,500	.....	.....
St. Louis	16,800	21,000	4,200	2,800
Wichita	.....	39,000	.....	15,600
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs.	1,035,000	1,433,000	362,000	409,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	275,000	636,195	97,705	30,200
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	1,186,000	1,111,000	567,000	477,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	429,000	534,510	370,435	184,273
CANE SEED				
Ft. Worth	7,500

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Movement of Clover Seed

Washington, D. C.—Movement of red clover seed from farms speeded up during the first two weeks of October, the Department of Agriculture reports. By the middle of the month 38 per cent of the 1941 crop had been sold by growers, compared with 27 per cent last year and 39 per cent, the five-year (1935-39) average for corresponding dates. Movement has been fastest in northern Indiana and slowest in western Washington.

Movement of Sudan Seed

Washington, D. C.—Movement of the large 1941 Sudan grass seed crop from farms in areas that produce surpluses of this seed is only about half as fast as usual, the Department of Agriculture reported Oct. 27.

Country shippers reported that by Oct. 17 only three per cent of the crop was sold, compared with 11 per cent last year and six per cent the five-year (1935-39) average. Rains in Texas and Oklahoma retarded threshing and a movement of only five per cent was reported for both states, compared with more than twice that rate for the corresponding period a year ago. In New Mexico and Kansas rains likewise slowed up sales which were reported at one per cent for both states, compared with two and three per cent, respectively, a year ago. Shippers in Nebraska and Colorado reported little or no movement by Oct. 17.

Larger Production of Sudan Grass Seed

Washington, D. C. — Production of Sudan grass seed in Kansas increased from 4,950,000 pounds in 1940 to 6,325,000 pounds in 1941, according to a co-operative report by the Agricultural Marketing Service and the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. The increased production resulted from a gain in acreage from 16,500 in 1940 to 23,000 in 1941. Yield per acre was less than last year, dropping from an average of 300 pounds in 1940 to 275 pounds in 1941.

For the country as a whole, the production of Sudan grass seed this year is estimated at 78 per cent above that of last year. This expansion is attributed to increases of about 33 per cent each in the acreage and yield per acre. The production is estimated at about 91,300,000 pounds of thresher-run seed, compared with about 51,200,000 pounds in 1940 and 61,715,000 pounds, the 10-year (1930-39) average.

Co-operation in the Seed Trade

One of the outstanding examples of co-operation between the Texas A. & M. College, the Department of Agriculture and seedsmen is the certified seed growing program and the hybrid seed corn growing program of Texas, in the opinion of Lane Wilson. Mr. Wilson says:

"The college does the breeding work, the Department of Agriculture the inspection work and seedsmen the selling of the seeds that are produced. This in my opinion is an example of a properly conducted program," with each agency doing its part in bringing about the success of this activity.

"There is no question in the mind of any one that the college is now better fitted to direct the breeding program on both certified seed and hybrid corn. They have their hands full in seeing that this part of the program is carried out to their satisfaction. On the other hand the duty of the Department of Agriculture is to carry on the inspection necessary and increasing seed under certification and to promulgate the rules and regulations for handling.

Seedsmen are recognized to have selling organizations that can do the job of putting these seeds on the market better than anyone else, hence they are called on to assist in the processing and to market the seed so produced. This is an example of the team work that has been promoted by The Texas Seed Council."

Financial Problems of C. C. C.

By J. B. HUTSON, pres. Commodity Credit Corporation, before Kansas Farm Bureau at Manhattan

The marketing quota programs are self-financing programs, at least with respect to the domestic part of the crop. The same results in keeping supplies in line with needs can be accomplished thru them as were obtained thru the self-financing commodity programs of 1934 and '35. The marketing quota programs, however, are not revenue-producing measures and the penalties collected are intended only to represent that part of the gains of the non-co-operating farmers obtained because of the program carried out by the cooperating producers.

Approximately one-half of the commodities on which loans were originally made have been moved into regular trade channels. The great bulk of this movement has been thru repayment of the loan and the sale of the commodities on the market by farmers. One-fourth to one-fifth of the total disposed of has consisted in sales of commodities taken over by Commodity Credit Corporation.

The quantity of wheat placed under loans, average loan rates and total amounts advanced each year, together with the quantities from each crop which were owned by the Corporation or pledged as collateral for loans on Sept. 30, 1941 are as follows:

WHEAT LOANS				Outstanding— Sept. 30, 1941		Owned— Sept. 30, 1941	
	Quantity Pledged (1000 Bus.)	Face Amount of Loans* (1000 Dollars)	Average Advance (Cents Per Bu.)	Quantity (1000 Bus.)	Book Value (1000 Dollars)	Quantity (1000 Bus.)	Book Value (1000 Dollars)
1938	85,745	49,215	53	1,101	891	4,841	4,514
1939	167,694	117,358	63	6,915	5,098	169,075	163,670
1940	278,308	200,775	65.5	8,016	5,899	173,916	168,184
Total	531,747	366,348	...				

*Includes freight and handling charges on grain moved to terminals.

Loans were made on approximately 532,000,000 bus. of wheat from the 1938, 1939 and 1940 crops. On Sept. 30, 1941 loans were outstanding on approximately 8,000,000 bus. stored on farms, and approximately 174,000,000 bus. mostly from the 1940 crop, were held in producers' pools; there is a separate pool for the 1939 and 1940 crops. When all of the wheat in each pool is sold, the net proceeds, if any, above advances and carrying charges will be paid to producers. Of the remaining 350,000,000 bus. on which loans were made from these crops, approximately 20,000,000 bus. were delivered to Commodity Credit Corporation and have been sold. Producers repaid the loans on approximately 330,000,000 bus. from these three crops.

Actual losses on wheat sold and release from loan prior to March 31, 1941 were approximately \$5,800,000; inventory losses as of that date are estimated at approximately \$7,600,000, making a total of \$13,400,000. Most of the actual losses on wheat were incurred in the release program carried out in the spring of 1939 on 1938 wheat placed under loan.

To date loans have been made on approximately 300,000,000 bus. of wheat from the 1941 crop at an average rate of about 98 cents a bushel. It is estimated that additional loans will be made on from 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 bus., making a total of 350,000,000 to 400,000,000 bus. of the 1941 crop under loan. The losses that may be incurred on this loan will depend upon the policies that are followed with respect to controls and the movement of the price level during the next two or three years.

The total of the outstanding loans and pooled wheat at the end of this marketing season probably will be about 500,000,000 bus. of wheat.

Loans have been made on approximately one billion bushels of corn from the 1933-1940 crops. The average loan rate has been 53.3 cents per bushel. About 240,000,000 bus. of this corn remained under loan at the end of September. Farmers have repaid loans on about 470,000,000 bus. of corn and producers have delivered to Commodity Credit Corporation about 290,000,000 bus. Of the corn delivered, about

125 million bushels have been sold and about 165,000,000 bus. were still owned by the Corporation on Sept. 30. Prior to March 31, 1941, losses on corn disposed of totaled about \$19,000,000, and estimated inventory losses amounted to an additional \$63,000,000.

About 75 million bushels of corn have been sold since the March 31 inventory at prices above the March 31 inventory value but slightly below the total cost of the corn to the Corporation, so that the actual losses have been increased somewhat and the inventory losses substantially reduced in recent months.

LOSSES.—To March 31, 1941 losses on the commodities disposed of amounted to approximately \$61,000,000, including an item of approximately \$8,000,000 excess of operating expense over operating income. Inventory losses on commodities held were appraised March 31, 1941 at \$111,000,000. The total losses from Oct. 17, 1933, when the corporation was organized, to March 31, 1941 would be the total of these three items, or \$172,000,000.

If an appraisal were made at current prices, a large part of the inventory loss of Mar. 31 would be eliminated. On the other hand, the Mar. 31 appraisal reflected some advance in prices over those prevailing when the loans were made, and if adjustments were made for this change in the price level, the estimated losses would be increased to about \$250,000,000.

Representative Crawford of Michigan, entering discussion at a meeting of the Commodity Club of New York, Nov. 6, held that Price Administrator Leon Henderson has no place for commodity exchanges in his vision of American economy. If a price control bill is enacted, he thought, commodity exchange business would be stifled by administration to the point of closing.

Grain & Hay Show at Chicago

Chicago will be the center of the crop improvement activities of North America from Nov. 29 to Dec. 6, when the 23rd annual International Grain and Hay Show will be held in connection with the International Live Stock Exposition.

Farmers from all parts of the continent will enter samples of their corn, small grains, seeds and hay in 105 competitive contests for the highest honors of the year. A total of 823 cash awards, hundreds of ribbons, silver trophies, and other valuable prizes will be distributed among the successful exhibitors.

Leading crop authorities from 12 states and Canada will make the official awards. Professor A. T. Wiancko of Purdue University has served on the corn judging committee ever since the show started in 1919, and President G. I. Christie of the Ontario Agricultural College, who is director in charge, has guided its development from the beginning.

The International Crop Improvement Ass'n will hold its annual meeting in Chicago during International week. Teams composed of three students each will take part in the Intercollegiate Crops Judging Contest; and a maximum of three individuals from each state will compete in the 4-H Crops Judging Contest to be held at the Exposition.

The U. S. Dept. of Agri., the agricultural colleges and experiment stations, and other educational organizations have prepared special exhibits on crops for the benefit of the farm visitors.

Grain Carriers

Beloit, Ia.—Feeds, hay, and livestock are among commodities named in MC93491, common carrier extension application of Henry F. Boysen. Certificate proposed.

Portsmouth, Ia.—Raymond P. Thielen has made a common carrier application to transport livestock and feed between the trade territory of Portsmouth, and Omaha, Neb.

The I. C. C. says aggregate net income of 137 Class 1 railroads during the first 8 months of 1941 rose to \$298,968,517, compared with \$29,574,411 a year ago, after taxes and charges.

Battle Creek, Ia.—An I.C.C. certificate has been proposed in MC95744, for Brueck Bros. to truck grain to points in Nebraska and South Dakota and return with livestock and hay.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 35,852 cars during the week ending Nov. 1, an increase of 769 cars above the preceding week and 260 cars above the corresponding week a year ago, reports the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Washington, D. C.—Construction of a coast guard ice breaker to operate on the Great Lakes has been authorized in a bill sent to the White House. The National Defense Council recommended the legislation as an aid to keeping lake routes open for ore carriers.

Denial of the application of Howard H. Studler, Clarion, Ia., for a common carrier permit to truck livestock to Albert Lea, Minn., and return with tankage, meat scrap, bone meal, and similar products, is proposed in I.C.C. MC101236.

Washington, D. C.—Nov. 17 is the date set by the Supreme Court for reviewing the battles of Missouri River rate break grain markets thru Interstate Commerce Commission hearings for transit privileges. The Kansas City market has led the fight up to the Supreme Court.

Abandonment of 17.77 miles of the line of Roscoe, Snyder & Pacific Ry. Co. from Snyder to Fluvanna, Tex., has been recommended by I.C.C. Examiner Jerome K. Lyle in Finance No. 13379, subject to authority of the I.C.C. to act in the case. Trucks have taken a major portion of the business available to the road.

Winnipeg, Man.—Canada's Board of Grain Commissioners has amended its Order No. 4 to increase "maximum freight rates . . . to the Bay Ports, Goderich and/or Sarnia, Port Colborne, Kingston and/or Prescott . . . by two cents (2c) per bushel," due to increased insurance costs after Nov. 30, the increase to be effective during December.

Chicago, Ill.—The Rock Island railroad has canceled plans to establish 21c per cwt. as the rate on Canadian wheat from Chicago to Houston or Galveston under bond for milling in bond for destinations in world ports. The cause is advice of flour mill interests that the rate would be of no value to them and would move none of this wheat by rail.

Ottawa, Ont.—Altho an embargo was placed on exports of feeds the Canadian Government will permit shippers after Nov. 1 to complete their contracts for exports to the United States that were unfulfilled at the time of the imposition of the embargo; on representations made by Arthur F. Hopkins, of Boston, Max Cohn of Buffalo and Arthur Cooper of Toronto, of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n who went to confer with the officials at Ottawa. Export permits will be issued only on contracts for which, since July 15, the export quotas have been insufficient to cover the contracts of the Canadian mills.

Cars of grain unloaded for export at Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific ports during September totaled 3,587, compared with 633 in September, 1940, reports the Ass'n of American Railroads. No congestion or delay in traffic exists at any of these ports it is claimed, due to close co-operation between steamship lines, port authorities, exporters and shippers.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Mississippi Valley Ass'n, meeting at the Statler Hotel, Oct. 27-28, urged development and use of inland waterways as a part of expansion of the mid-west armament industries. Work at development of the St. Lawrence Seaway was vigorously opposed. Thru water-rail-motor carrier rates were advocated by George E. Talmage, Jr., director, bureau of water carriers, Interstate Commerce Commission.

Chicago, Ill.—The National Ass'n of Shippers Advisory Boards urged federal government assurance of deliveries of repairs and maintenance materials to railroads to enable them to "continue their 100% transportation job," under the defense plan, in a resolution adopted at the ass'n's convention Nov. 10-11. Also requested was repeal of the law calling for land-grant rates as discrimination between shippers on and off land grant railroads and bidding on defense work.

Export grain movement increases in 1940 thru Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Norfolk ports was attributable to war demands rather than rail rate differentials or the fact that these ports allow 20 days free time compared with New York's 10 days, claimed representatives of these ports testifying in the I.C.C. hearing in which New York's port is seeking parity in export rates applying to ex-lake grain thru North Atlantic ports.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The size of the winter fleet for grain storage is expected to be reduced this year, due to the demand for bottoms in the ore trade which will keep boats plying busily until the last moment. Only two boats have been chartered and vessel owners are asking 8c to 9c per bu. for storage space compared with the normal 4c to 5c. Ship owners are disposed to tie up for the winter at Cleveland, Toledo, or Chicago to assure an early start in the spring, rather than risk the heavy ice floes which usually hold them back at Buffalo.—T.

Chicago, Ill.—The Wabash railroad was fined \$10,000, two of its employees were fined \$2,000 each, the Pacific Fruit & Express Co. was fined \$5,000, and Gerstein & Co., former Chicago commission house, \$1,000, and its owner, Louis A. Gerstein, \$1,000, by Federal Judge Michael L. Igoe for violations of the Elkins Act, which prohibits railroads from granting unfair concessions or rebates to shippers. The railroad and the express company pleaded guilty. Gerstein offered no defense. The defendants were reported to have granted long term credit, which enabled the shippers to do business on railroad credit.

San Francisco, Cal.—W. C. Griffin became assistant manager of port traffic on Nov. 1, in charge of Pacific Coast ports, announces the Ass'n of American Railroads. This office is a branch of the car service division, charged with control of the movement of traffic to the nation's ports to avoid accumulations which cannot be unloaded promptly.

Western railroads have published reduced rates on barley and oats and their products from Iowa, Nebraska and northern Missouri to southern Missouri, Kansas and Colorado, effective Nov. 20 and expiring June 1, 1942. These grains are thereby included in the emergency rates on corn from and to the same territories which have been in effect for nearly two years.

Railway Labor Dispute

A five-man fact-finding board appointed by President Roosevelt to make recommendations for settlement of the railroad management-labor dispute over wages and vacations, and headed by Wayne L. Morse, dean of law at the University of Oregon, disappointed both management and labor when it recommended a 7½% wage increase for operating employees and a 9c per hour increase, equivalent to an average of 13½%, for nonoperating employees, plus one-week vacation each year.

Management representatives expressed "disappointment" because the recommendations would increase costs by \$270,000,000. Labor leaders termed the increase "insufficient," and temporary (the recommendation being that it terminate Sept. 31, 1942, unless extended by agreement).

About 1,200,000 workers are involved. The Railroad Labor Act denies to either party the right to overt action before 30 days from release of the report. Labor officials have indicated they may call a strike, which, under the law, could begin Dec. 5.

Real wages of railroad employees are one-third higher than they were in 1929, according to declarations of J. Elmer Munroe, assistant director, Bureau of Railway Economics, before President Roosevelt's commission. Charts were presented showing railroad employees averaged \$1,844 per man in 1939. Purchasing power of the average weekly wage for all employees was greater by 36.9% in 1941 than in 1929, testified Mr. Munroe.

The National Industrial Traffic League, largest organization of shippers, has vigorously protested payment of railway wage increases at the expense of shippers. Its officials pointed out that adding \$270,000,000 to the cost of American products thru blanket increases in freight rates would have a serious inflationary effect and would accelerate the present tendency of American industry to move closer to sources of supply for raw materials, thus reducing rail hauls, and, in the end, reducing the income of rail lines.

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by

F. B. Morrison

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This edition has been entirely rewritten and revised to contain the latest information on live stock feeding and nutrition. Entirely new compilations of recent analyses of American feeds are presented in the Appendix Tables. Extensive data are presented concerning the mineral and vitamin content of important feeds.

The only authoritative book on the subject of animal feeds and feeding. The result of over 38 years of exhaustive work in experimentation.

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Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Feedstuffs

Mankato, Minn.—The annual meeting of the Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n will be held Jan. 12 and 13 at the Saulpaugh Hotel.

Fort Collins, Colo.—A nutrition school will be held by the Colorado Experiment Station Dec. 4 and 5. Among the speakers will be feed manufacturers.

State College, N. M.—During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, a total of 565 new feed registrations were completed, and 381 registrations canceled, making a gain of 184 new registrations. Under the New Mexico law all registrations are permanent until canceled.

College Station, Tex.—The allowable minimum of 43 per cent protein in cottonseed meal has been reduced to 41 per cent, effective Nov. 1 by the feed control division of Texas A. & M. College, on account of the decreased percentage of protein in the crops of recent years.

Lansing, Mich.—The annual fall conference of feed dealers and manufacturers at Michigan State College was held Oct. 9 and 10. Eighteen authorities, including 13 of the college staff, a professor from Wisconsin and four Michigan feed specialists, appeared on the two-day schedule.

Washington, D. C.—Soybeans crushed by 69 mills during the 3 months ending Sept. 30 amounted to 395,238 tons, against 310,070 tons crushed by 57 mills in the like quarter of 1940, as reported by the Bureau of the Census. Stocks of beans at the mills amounted to 20,714 tons Sept. 30, against 11,801 a year earlier.

Washington, D. C.—The production of gluten feed during 1940-41 totaled 831,000 tons, the largest production on record. During 1939-40 production of these feeds totaled about 685,000 tons. The large production of these feeds reflects the increased demand for wet process corn products. Production of gluten feed during 1941-42 probably will be much above average and it may exceed 1940-41 production.—U. S. D. A.

Chicago, Ill.—A new vitamin has been discovered as announced by Dr. Roger J. Williams of the University of Texas at the vitamin symposium at the University of Chicago. It is the eighth in a group of B vitamins, and has been given the name folic acid because it is found in great abundance in leaves. Like the other B vitamins, folic acid is universally present in all animal tissues examined as well as leaves, Dr. Williams said.

Des Moines, Ia.—Duke Swanson, sec'y of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, is urging his members to obtain from feeders a statement signed by the buyer on the sales ticket that "It is understood this feed is sold for consumption by livestock which will ultimately be marketed," and to keep the statement for five years. Rule No. 5 provides "The sale of feeds for use in feeding livestock or poultry for marketing purposes constitutes a sale for purposes of resale within the meaning of the Sales Tax Act, and gross receipts therefrom are not within the Act. Likewise, the sale of feeds to dairymen or poultrymen for use in feeding dairy cattle or in feeding poultry which produces dairy products or eggs for sale at market, is deemed to be a sale for purposes of resale within the meaning of the Act, the receipts from which are not taxable." Block salt and stock salt also come in the same category.

Government Buyers of Grain and Hay for Horses and Mules

Thirteen of the Army Quartermaster Depots are engaged in buying grain and hay for horses and mules. They are: Commanding Officer, Chicago Q. M. Depot, Chicago, Ill.; Commanding Officer Kansas City Q. M. Depot, Independence and Hardesty Aves.; Commanding Officer Washington Q. M. Depot; Commanding Officer Q. M. Depot, Jeffersonville, Ind.; Commanding Officer Q. M. Depot, New Orleans, La.; Commanding Officer Q. M. Depot, Glen St. and Murphy Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Commanding Officer Q. M. Depot, Army Base, Boston, Mass.; Commanding Officer Q. M. Depot, Jersey City, N. J.; Commanding Officer Q. M. Depot, Front Royal, Va.; Commanding Officer Q. M. Depot, Fort Reno, Okla.; Commanding Officer Q. M. Depot, Fort Robinson, Neb.; Quartermaster Supply Officer, General Depot, Fort Mason, San Francisco; Quartermaster Supply Officer, General Depot, San Antonio, Tex.

Government Aid to Canadian Feeders

Effective Oct. 20 the Dominion government modified its order of Sept. 25 by absorbing all of the freight rates on shipments of feed grains, millfeeds and No. 1 and No. 2 feed screenings eastward from Fort William, Port Arthur and Armstrong, Ont.

The original order to pay one-third of the freight was prompted by drought damage to feed crops in eastern Canada, together with the need for heavier feeding to meet British meat and dairy product requirements, and also to check inflationary tendencies. In addition, the new order provides for a broadening of the assistance in moving feed from western areas to the eastern provinces.

Assistance on freight charges will be paid on wheat, oats, barley, rye, whole or ground, wheat bran, wheat shorts, wheat middlings or No. 1 and No. 2 feed screenings shipped in carload lots after Oct. 19, and distributed for use exclusively in Canada as feed before July 1, 1942.

In order that full use may be made of western grain stocks already in storage in eastern Canada, consideration has been given to allow those brought in since Aug. 31, 1941, to be drawn upon under the terms of this amended policy, limitation being that claims will not be accepted against amounts of less than 30 tons which may have been in storage prior to Oct. 19.

Provision is also made for wheat bran, wheat shorts and wheat middlings milled in eastern Canada from western wheat and shipped after Aug. 31, 1941, to port elevators or flour mills in eastern Canada when such by-products are distributed from the manufacturing mill after Oct. 19 for use exclusively as feed in Canada.

Feedstuffs Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1940, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Baltimore	5,490	2,995	.....	.....
Boston	1,046	2,011	.....	.....
Chicago	12,598	14,589	51,143	50,704
Kansas City	9,275	7,775	24,025	22,300
Milwaukee	80	60	10,050	11,560
Minneapolis .....	.....	.....	40,350	28,775
Peoria	10,820	8,480	22,960	12,720

Large Gathering at Cornell Feed Conference

The Cornell Nutrition Conference for Feed Manufacturers at Ithaca, N. Y., was attended by the largest number at any nutrition school, 276 persons from 26 states, who listened closely to the addresses of specialists during Oct. 23, 24 and 25. Excerpts therefrom will appear in this and following numbers of the Journal.

Dr. C. M. McCay reviewed the advances in nutrition made during the past year. Among those mentioned are:

The rumen is a wonderful fermentation vat in which numerous products are made by bacteria and infusoria.

Micro-organisms have specific requirements for vitamins. This makes possible the assay of substances for vitamins by means of growth of micro-organisms.

Supplies of vitamin A, and probably E, are low in animals at birth.

The mystery of the toxicity of cod liver oil has been partially solved. Cod liver oil in the intestinal tract destroys vitamin E unless E is present in large amounts. Muscle lesions in rabbits which had been attributed to cod liver oil feeding were found to be due to this artificially induced deficiency of E.

Another mystery has been cleared up. The so-called poisoning by raw egg white. Raw egg white captures the "biotin" in the digestive tract thus creating a biotin deficiency. This deficiency is the cause of the "poisoning."

Another mystery appeared. Swine digested raw and cooked incubator eggs equally well.

Choline plays a part in the synthesis of proteins.

Gray hair in foxes has been prevented by feeding vitamin concentrates. This may be possible in man also.

Vitamin B₁ (thiamin) has been shown to possess many new virtues.

By controlling the rate of growth English workers have profoundly modified body shape in sheep and swine.

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for January futures of standard bran, gray shorts, cottonseed meal, soybean oil meal; spot bran, middlings, No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton; No. 2 yellow corn, No. 2 yellow soybeans, in cents per bushel:

	Minneapolis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Midds	Bran	Shorts
Sept. 6.....	30.00	30.00	28.10	29.40
Sept. 13.....	31.00	31.00	28.75	29.80
Sept. 20.....	29.50	30.50	27.60	28.60
Sept. 27.....	29.50	29.50	28.40	29.40
Oct. 4.....	28.50	28.00	27.25	28.65
Oct. 11.....	27.00	27.00	26.35	28.25
Oct. 18.....	25.70	25.70	26.40	28.50
Oct. 25.....	25.50	25.50	25.75	27.25
Nov. 1.....	28.00	28.00	27.80	28.75
Nov. 8.....	29.50	29.50	28.20	30.10

	St. Louis*		Chicago	†Mem-
	Bran	Shorts	Soy-beans	phs Soy-meal
Sept. 6.....	31.20	31.65	...	36.90
Sept. 13.....	31.90	32.00	...	39.50
Sept. 20.....	30.70	30.75	179	34.60
Sept. 27.....	31.55	31.60	186	36.20
Oct. 4.....	30.10	30.60	...	34.95
Oct. 11.....	29.40	30.35	168½	33.25
Oct. 18.....	29.60	30.65	157½	32.85
Oct. 25.....	28.85	29.10	154	31.75
Nov. 1.....	30.80	31.00	161	33.05
Nov. 8.....	31.35	32.15	168¾	36.45

	Cottonseed Meal		Kansas City	
	Ft. Worth	Memphis	Alfalfa	Chicago Corn
Sept. 6.....	42.00	42.70	26.20	76¾
Sept. 13.....	50.00	43.75	26.20	76¾
Sept. 20.....	52.00	38.50	27.20	74½
Sept. 27.....	48.00	39.75	27.20	74
Oct. 4.....	47.90	38.40	28.20	72½
Oct. 11.....	46.00	35.95	27.20	68
Oct. 18.....	44.00	36.25	27.20	70½
Oct. 25.....	42.00	36.00	28.20	72¾
Nov. 1.....	42.00	37.25	28.20	74½
Nov. 8.....	42.00	38.00	28.20	76¾

*St. Louis bran basis Chicago delivery; shorts St. Louis delivery. †Decatur, Ill., delivery.

Officers Elected by Southern Feed M'fr's

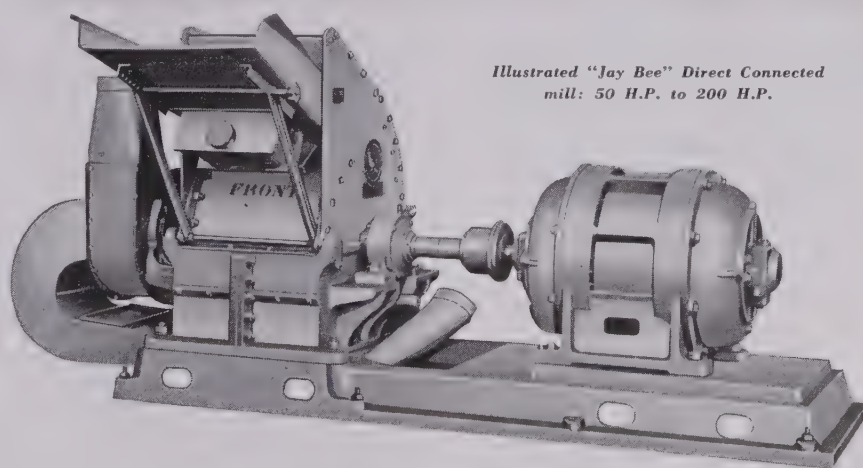
The Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n at its 15th annual convention Nov. 6 and 7 at Gainesville, Fla., elected the following officers: Pres., A. T. Pennington, Atlanta, Ga.; vice pres., Ben Williams, Jacksonville, Fla.; treas., John B. Edgar, Memphis, Tenn.; sec'y, E. P. MacNicol, Memphis, Tenn.; executive committee, Will A. Hall, Memphis, Tenn.; H. L. McGeorge, Memphis, Tenn.; A. F. Seay, St. Louis, Mo.; Grant Card, Atlanta, Ga.; George G. Keith, Nashville, Tenn.; Bethea McCall, Birmingham, Ala.; A. C. Peterson, Memphis, Tenn.; R. E. Barinowski, Augusta, Ga.; Wayne Longmire, Knoxville, Tenn.; S. J. Thompson, Cincinnati, O.; J. R. Smithson, Kosciusko, Miss., and J. D. Earle, Asheville, N. C.

A resolution was adopted that the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n and sectional associations adopt the policy among their member-

ships of booking contracts of feed for only a 30-day period, with the proviso that the unused portions of such contracts be carried for a maximum of 30 days additional at the regular carrying charge of 25c ton for each two-week period of the additional month.

Protein Level for Pigs

From weaning time to weight of 70 lb. a 22% protein ration was found most economical at the Pennsylvania Experiment Station; between 75 and 120 lb. in weight the most economical protein percentages were 17 and 20; and from 125 to 200 lb. in weight the percentage was 15. If the pigs are to be used for breeding purposes a higher protein percentage in the ration is recommended than if the pigs are to be fattened. As measured by gain in live weight, the addition of codliver oil concentrate did not improve a 15% protein ration for growing pigs which had ordinary access to sunlight.



Illustrated "Jay Bee" Direct Connected mill: 50 H.P. to 200 H.P.

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"JAY BEE"

Makes a Superior Quality WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR

FOR nearly a quarter century, the "Jay Bee" Hammer Mill has been grinding every grain grown, including wheat for whole wheat flour, corn for whole corn meal, and cracked wheat and steel cut oats for breakfast cereals.

HUNDREDS of "Jay Bee" owners have added extra profits to their general grain milling by making whole wheat flour, and whole corn meal. Both owners and customers say that the "Jay Bee" certainly does a splendid job.

STANDARD equipment; a full complement of regular genuine "Jay Bee" hammers, and the regular genuine "Jay Bee" screen will make a very superior quality whole wheat flour, or whole corn meal, and at a surprisingly big capacity. No other equipment is necessary.

INVESTIGATE the "Jay Bee" mill for making whole wheat flour. Get the extra business and profits that are available in this field. Write us for complete information.

THE "Jay Bee" mill is made by the Bossert Co., Inc., Utica, N. Y., for nearly a quarter century. Available in sizes and styles from 12 H.P. to 200 H.P. with belt, V-belt, and direct connected drives, to meet every grinding requirement.

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J. B. Sedberry Co., 2608 So. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.—A. E. Thompson Co., 718 Washington Ave. N., Minneapolis, Minn.—T. G. Holland, 474 Fairfax Road, Drexel Hill, Pa.—Jay Bee of Texas, 705 Ross Ave., Dallas, Texas—Jay Bee Sales Co., 395 Broadway, New York—Jackson, Tenn.—Moultrie, Ga.—P. O. Box 853, Winston-Salem, N. C.—436 Starks Bldg., Louisville, Kentucky—The Lamiell Co., Greenwich, Ohio.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Burrell-Dugger Co. has agreed with the Federal Trade Commission to cease misrepresenting "Don Sung" and "Avicol," two drug preparations for poultry.

Tinley Park, Ill.—John G. Poorman has agreed with the Federal Trade Commission to cease misrepresenting his Poorman's poultry brooder and battery equipment, and his Poorman's one perfect feed for all ages.

Storrs, Conn.—Research in poultry and animal nutrition will be conducted by the University of Connecticut with funds donated by the Yantic Grain & Products Co., of Norwich. The laboratory will be housed in the poultry building; and the work will be under the joint direction of Dr. Harold M. Scott and Dr. Erwin Jungherr, and will be known as the "Big Y Foundation."

Washington, D. C.—Production of chicks by commercial hatcheries in September was 79 per cent larger than a year earlier, making the total for the first three quarters of 1941 about 26 per cent larger than in the corresponding period of 1940 and 15 per cent over the previous record for the period established in 1939. Altho a considerable number of chicks is being purchased to obtain pullets, the main demand is from specialized broiler and fryer producers. In September about 23 million chicks were produced, of which 86 per cent were of the heavy breeds, the kind used for broiler production. The cost of poultry feed on the basis of wholesale prices at Chicago declined steadily during the 4 weeks ended in mid-October. This decline together

with an advance in egg prices during the period resulted in a reduction in the number of eggs required to buy 100 pounds of feed.—U.S.D.A.

Ames, Ia.—Holding Thanksgiving on different dates in different states has created certain marketing problems for turkey growers. While the Thanksgiving holiday does not assume the relative importance to the turkey producer which it formerly held, it is still an important factor because of the traditional turkey demand during that holiday and Christmas. Turkeys are now consumed the year around. The decree to re-establish Thanksgiving on the last Thursday in November in all states, starting next year, will be a convenience to a lot of people, but will be particularly welcomed by the nation's turkey producers.—A. D. Oderkirk, Iowa State College marketing specialist.

The Pantothenic Acid Requirement of Chickens

By G. F. HEUSER,
Department of Poultry Husbandry, Cornell University, at Feed Manufacturers Nutrition Conference.

The dermatosis or chick pellagra, characterized by granular sticky eyelids, crustations at the angles of the mandibles, and thickened, fissured skin on the bottom of the feet, was first reported by Ringrose, Norris and Heuser in 1931. This deficiency condition was later attributed to a lack of a filtrate factor or chick antidermatosis vitamin. In 1939 this factor was identified as pantothenic acid, which soon thereafter was synthesized.

In studying the quantitative requirement of chicks for pantothenic acid it was found for Single Comb White Leghorn chicks that about 500-550 micograms of pantothenic acid per 100 grams of feed were necessary to prevent the dermatosis and that about 600 micograms were necessary for maximum growth response. The requirement for Rhode Island Red chicks was found to be 75 micograms per 100 grams of feed lower than that for Leghorns. The pantothenic acid content of the fresh chick livers was also found to be dependent upon the pantothenic acid content of the diet.

In 1939 Bauernfeind and Norris reported that a heat-labile, non-adsorbable factor in rice bran filtrate, believed to be identical with the antidermatosis vitamin, is required for reproduction in hens fed a so-called heated diet supplemented with heated liver extract. Failure in reproduction occurred, however, unless this diet was also supplemented with a heat-labile, adsorbable factor, subsequently designated "factor R."

Since the antidermatosis vitamin has been shown to be pantothenic acid, an investigation was undertaken to determine whether pantothenic acid is identical with the non-adsorbable factor and hence necessary for reproduction in hens. The results showed that pantothenic acid is necessary for the maintenance of this function, but that an unidentified, heat-stable factor found in liver extract is also required. The hatchability, with pantothenic acid additions only, was increased from zero to 10-25 per cent; when liver extract was also added the hatch-

ability was increased from zero to 50-80 per cent; the addition of liver extract was not effective except in the presence of pantothenic acid.

In this work the hens fed the basal heated diet developed a dermatosis on the feet similar to that occasionally observed in chicks fed the same kind of a diet but no dermatosis developed at the angles of the mandibles and on the margins of the eyelids.

Triple XXX Alfalfa Meal

Use more of it—it's healthful



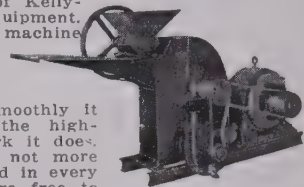
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MILLING & PRODUCTS CO.

Merchants Exchange
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Give KELLY-DUPLEX a TRIAL IN YOUR OWN MILL

Prove to your own satisfaction the outstanding value of Kelly-Duplex equipment. Install any machine you need in your mill or elevator. See how smoothly it runs and the high-quality work it does. If you are not more than pleased in every way you are free to return it and refund will be made promptly.



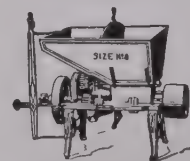
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SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills' Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"COMBINATION" MILLS



Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

THE N. P. BOWSHER CO.
SOUTH BEND INDIANA

Sulphur and Vitamin D Requirements of Chickens

In experiments conducted by the Texas Experiment Station in co-operation with the Division of Chemistry, from 128 to 384 A. O. A. C. chick units of Vitamin D from fortified fish liver oil were fed with two and one-half per cent dusting sulphur. Chicks receiving this amount of sulphur required approximately 160 A. O. A. C. chick units of vitamin D per 100 grams of ration for satisfactory growth, calcification of the bones, and maximum utilization of the feed. Chicks in these experiments were not fed sulphur until they were two weeks of age.

In another experiment, chicks were fed two and one-half per cent dusting sulphur after they were two weeks of age and were given access to direct sunlight for ½, 1, 1½, 2, 2½ and 3 hours per week between 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. It was found that chicks fed 2½ per cent of dusting sulphur received sufficient exposure from one hour of direct sunlight per week to meet their vitamin D requirements for satisfactory growth, calcification of the bones, and maximum utilization of the feed.

Rickets, which is due to a lack of vitamin D, was not encountered in either of the above experiments.

In a ration with adequate amounts of vitamin D 2.5, 3, 4, and 5 per cent of flowers of sulphur and the same quantities of dusting sulphur, which is ground so that 98 per cent of it will pass thru a 325 mesh screen, were fed with 256 A. O. A. C. chick units of vitamin D per 100 grams of ration in an effort to determine the effect of different amounts of these two types of sulphur on chick growth. It was found that the growth of chicks fed 5 per cent of either of the above types of sulphur was retarded at ten weeks of age. Four per cent of these sulphurs did not appear to seriously effect the growth of chicks up to ten weeks of age.



Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,
Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts
ANHEUSER-BUSCH ST. LOUIS

Requirements in Poultry Feeding

By H. C. KNADEL of Pennsylvania State College before Pennsylvania Millers and Feed Dealers Ass'n.

I want to bring to your attention the importance of three nutrients which are required by all ages of poultry.

PROTEIN.—About 12% of the weight of the fresh eggs and 20% of the weight of the fowl's body is composed of proteins. Because they are such an important nutrient, we should know something about their composition, their uses and where they are to be found.

Proteins are the most costly ingredients in poultry feeds. Chickens use proteins for growth, for the replacement of worn-out tissues and for the formation of feathers. Proteins are body builders. They are used to build muscles and all parts of the fowl's body. The laying fowl must supply protein to the egg, for eggs are rich in protein. This is one big reason why feeds rich in this nutrient must be supplied to laying fowls.

All proteins are composed of simpler substances, sometimes referred to as building stones and technically called amino acids. There are more than 20 amino acids and about one half of these must be supplied in the diet, because they are necessary for satisfactory growth, egg production and reproduction. No one feed contains all the essential amino acids either in sufficient quantity or quality. It is for this reason that a variety of feeds rich in protein is fed to chickens.

A high protein diet makes chickens grow faster than a low protein diet and so most mash mixtures should contain 18@20% protein for young chickens up to 8 or 12 weeks of age. For laying fowls, a protein content of 16% food intake may be sufficient.

Considerable range in the level of protein intake for growing fowls is possible for satisfactory growth. High protein levels are preferred to low protein levels which may retard growth.

The protein requirements of hens present a problem to promote satisfactory egg production, to maintain body weight or secure good hatchability and egg size. The use of excessive vegetable proteins will retard hatchability. For chicks and hens, part of the protein in the feed should come from animal sources.

MINERALS form about 10% of the weight of the fresh egg and 3 to 4% of the weight of the fowl. Practically all of the minerals found in the egg are found in the shell. Minerals are found in all portions of the bird's body, altho they are concentrated in the skeleton.

To meet the nutritional requirements of fowls, the following minerals are needed: calcium, chlorine, copper, iodine, iron, magnesium, manganese, phosphorus, potassium, sodium, sulphur, zinc, and perhaps some others. All of these mineral elements, with the exception of calcium, sodium, chlorine, and possibly phosphorus, are supplied by the ingredients commonly used in a poultry ration. For this reason, you feed dealers need to add no mineral mixtures to poultry rations other than a mixture of these four elements.

Feedstuffs differ in kind and composition in different parts of the country. Vegetable proteins vary considerably over that of animal protein feeds and so it is necessary to supply extra minerals to vegetable proteins so as to make them comparable to the animal protein products which they displace.

CALCIUM AND PHOSPHORUS.—It is generally agreed that a ration for growing chickens should contain about twice as much calcium as phosphorus. Vitamin D must be present for calcium and phosphorus to be utilized by chickens. Excessive quantities of calcium and phosphorus in the ration are bad. An overfeeding of these minerals may cause slipped tendons, perosis or hock disease.

The use of bone meal in excessive quantities,

or the use of a low protein meat scrap, which is high in bone, may lead to the development of perosis. A small amount, not over one quarter of a pound in a ton of feed of manganese will help to control perosis. Calcium and phosphorus are required early in the life of the chicken for skeleton development. Roughage eating animals have no trouble in getting sufficient amounts of these elements, but to poultry they must be supplied. For satisfactory egg production, reproduction and growth, chickens must be supplied with calcium, sodium, chlorine and probably phosphorus.

VITAMINS.—Every poultry ration should have sufficient amounts of vitamins A, B, D, E and G. Humans need vitamin C also. Eggs provide humans with more vitamins than most other human foods. Vitamins promote growth, produce strong bones, maintain egg production, improve the hatchability of eggs and are essential to the state of good health in humans and animals.

Each of the vitamins has a distinct function to perform. Vitamin A is essential for growth. An insufficient amount of this vitamin will cause a loss of appetite and bring about digestive disorders which result in poor growth. A deficiency of vitamin A in the diet may result in an eye disorder. This condition may be accompanied by pus pockets which appear in the roof of the mouth and in the esophagus. Vitamin A is essential for satisfactory egg production and hatchability.

When chickens and mature fowls are kept in total confinement, additional amounts of vitamin A must be provided in the ration. These can be supplied by yellow corn, green feed, alfalfa, clover, carrots, cod liver oil and liver.

A deficiency of vitamin B causes a loss of appetite, emaciation, convulsions, paralysis and eventually death. Fowls require an abundance of vitamin B, and fortunately for the poultryman and feed dealer most rations contain sufficient amounts of this vitamin in the form of cereal grains and their by-products.

The lack of sufficient vitamin D causes rickets. This condition results in soft bones, poor general development and growth. Vitamin D is supplied in the ration through the use of oil from the liver of the codfish, sardine and other fish. It is now made synthetically because of the scarcity of cod liver oil and other fish oils.

How important vitamin E is in the poultry

Biological Effects of Iron and Copper Salts

Laszlo Urbany reports in *Mezgazdasagi Kutatasok* on experiments made with 135 sows and their 920 young for 14-15 weeks. The usual feed was enriched by various amounts of metal salts consisting of inorganic iron and copper salts. The ratio of iron to copper equaled 10:1. The experiments proved that best results were obtained by the application daily of 80.8-202.0 milligrams Fe and 8.2-20.5 mg. copper.

When the salts were directly given to the young the results were much less satisfactory than when fed to the gravid sows. The dosing of metal salts should be begun in the last third of the pregnancy. Thus the gravid anemia of sows may be prevented or healed and the young can be made to show at 10 weeks of age mean weights 4-5% higher than usual. Also the resistance of the young to various diseases seemed to increase significantly.

The total number and weight of the young of one single sow increased by 5-15% on the dosing of the Fe:Cu salt mixture. The costs caused by the application of the metal salts are relatively low when compared to the gain in live weight and the number of young obtained.

diet is still problematical. Cereal grains, especially wheat by-products, as well as clover and alfalfa, are rich in vitamin E. Wheat germ oil is the most potent source of vitamin E.

Vitamin G has recently been divided into two parts, known as riboflavin and a filtrate factor. Riboflavin is required for rapid and satisfactory growth in chicks and breeding hens need it to produce eggs of high hatching quality. Green feed and milk are rich in riboflavin. The filtrate factor is also growth-promoting and prevents dermatitis, a skin disorder in growing chickens. Sugar cane molasses, milk and alfalfa carry the filtrate factor.

So these three important nutrients—proteins, minerals and vitamins—must be put in the poultry ration by the feed dealers in sufficient amounts and of proper quality. You men who sell feed to the poultrymen are responsible to them. It is up to you to make your feeds of such quality that the poultryman will have success with them.

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Feed Control Officials Meet

At the annual meeting of the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials held at Washington, Oct. 30 and 31, P. B. Curtis of the Department of Agriculture, Lafayette, Ind., was elected pres., W. Catesby Jones of the Department of Agriculture, Richmond, Va., vice pres., and Dr. Guy G. Frary of the South Dakota Department of Agriculture, Vermillion, S. D., to succeed H. H. Halvorson as a member of the executive committee.

JOHN B. SMITH of Kingston, R. I., the retiring president, advocated uniformity in rules throughout the country.

C. S. WOOLMAN, Chicago, representing the manufacturers, urged cooperation in his address, which will appear later.

LOUIS MADSEN, of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, told of deterioration in feeds when stored for some time.

Tentative definitions were adopted for a number of products.

Special Business Promotion Contests

By H. C. B.

Wisconsin feed dealers have demonstrated an amazing versatility in keeping their business in the public eye. They have accomplished this with considerable success and at not too great a cost by embracing a variety of promotions.

PIG CLUB—A. Grams & Sons, La Crosse, co-operates with other local business houses in giving 22 pigs to the 11 boys and 11 girls who are most proficient in filling out questionnaires on the raising of hogs. Winners are required to exhibit their pigs at the Inter-State Fair and the boy and girl with the best pigs are sent to the state fair at Milwaukee.

FALL FESTIVAL—Including a plowing contest, horse show, pulling contest and prizes for the best samples of produce displayed in local stores was promoted by the Prospect Poultry Farm & Mill in cooperation with other Fort Atkinson merchants. The affair culminated with a big harvest ball and attracted hundreds of farmers.

MAPS—The Belle City Milling Co. and the D. P. Wigley Co., Racine, cooperated with other local merchants in making available street maps showing the location of the various business firms and telephone numbers. The maps were especially welcomed by persons shopping in Racine from the surrounding territory.

PANCAKE DAY—The Doughboy Mills co-operated in the observation of a Pancake Day at Black River Falls in connection with which free pancakes and coffee were served to all in the local fire hall. In addition, merchants offered approximately \$80 in merchandise prizes to fortunate contestants in a variety of contests conducted by stores during the day.

CHRISTMAS—Henry Carstens & Sons, Kaukauna, cooperated with other members of the local advancement association in a concerted Christmas campaign which opened with a contest to select a Miss Merry Christmas, a Snow White and a Blue Fairy from among the city's girls of 16 and over to ride floats in the Santa Claus Parade. Schools were closed for this affair and it attracted a record turnout.

The next step was a contest on public opinion about Kaukauna, conducted from Dec. 11 to 17. Contestants were invited to write a letter of from 50 to 100 words on what they liked or disliked about the city and were also required to answer a number of questions concerning industries in the city. Three prizes totaling \$9 were awarded the winners.

The advancement association also arranged for a loud speaker hook-up in the downtown section of the city and broadcast from 7:45 to 9 p. m. each night from Dec. 14 to 23 shopping news and festival information concerning the

awarding of merchandise prizes which people were eligible to receive upon registering at the stores where they made purchases.

Advancing Selling Prices With Replacement Costs

Rapidly increasing taxes combined with increasing costs of labor and material makes it impossible for grain dealers handling side lines to replenish stocks at former costs, and some grain merchants are still selling merchandise for less than it will cost them to buy new stock.

J. G. Wilson, manager of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, calls attention to this reckless practice with the following:

The Red & White News describes some of the pitfalls and illusions of rising market profits as follows:

"There is a good deal of illusion about profits made on rising markets. The only real profit you make is the difference between your selling price and replacement costs, regardless of the price at which you bought the merchandise. There is, of course, an exception to this case when you have purchased more than ordinary supplies in anticipation of an advance, but so far as ordinary business is concerned this is true. Your books may show you a very nice profit, but that is just an instance of where books, as usually kept, are deceptive. They just don't tell the whole story.

"Let us apply this to your business in a larger way. Suppose you have been carrying ordinarily a \$2,000 stock of merchandise, prices advance 20%, so that now it requires \$2,400 in capital to purchase the same stock that was carried for \$2,000 before. When you have replaced this same stock, your books are going to show that you made a profit of \$400, but you cannot deny the fact that you just have the same amount of merchandise that you had before, and you are no better equipped for doing business in spite of the paper profit of \$400.

"Let us go a step farther and suppose that you made only \$200 so that in order to carry the same amount of stock as you had before it is necessary for you to borrow or owe somebody an additional \$200. Now your books show that you have made a \$200 profit, but in reality you have lost \$200. You have the same amount of merchandise, but you have \$200 more in liabilities."

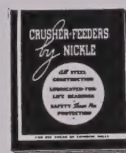
Hay Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1940, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Boston	209	330	.....	.....
Chicago	1,543	1,697	666	232
Kansas City	4,158	3,200	1,008	432
St. Louis	324	120	108	36

Shark Liver Oil for Cows

H. J. Deuel and others in the Journal of Biological Chemistry report that the use of cod-liver oil to increase the vitamin A content of cow milk is defeated by the decline in milk fat due to its toxicity. Shark-liver oil shows no toxicity and produces an increase in the vitamin A content of the milk from 21 international units per gram for the control to greater than 155 I.U. for the sample from a cow receiving 1,400,000 I.U. daily. The level of milk production was approximately 10% higher in animals receiving the vitamin A supplement and there was also a slight increase in the level of butterfat.



EAR CORN CRUSHERS

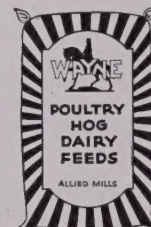
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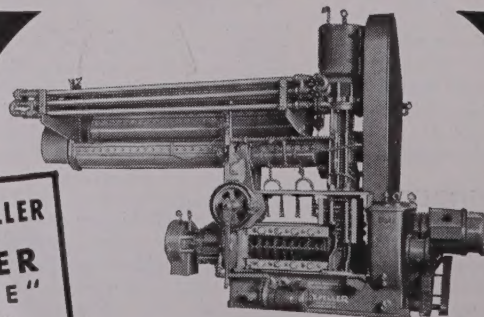
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Vitamins and Minerals for Dairy Animals

By J. S. HUGHES, in charge of animal nutrition at Kansas State College, before Minnesota Nutrition School

Ruminants can consume relatively larger amounts of roughage, and if this roughage is of high quality it will go a long way in insuring an adequate amount of essential nutrients. The paunch acts as an efficient incubator for micro-organisms. These growing organisms may improve the nutritive quality of the ration in two important ways. Micro-organisms may increase materially the biological value of the protein by utilizing simple nitrogenous compounds and nitrogen from protein of low biological value to make their own protein, which later through digestion serves to supply the protein needs of the animal. They increase the amount of water soluble vitamins by synthesizing them to meet their own needs.

For these reasons little attention need be given to the quality (biological value) of the protein supplements which are to be used in ordinary cattle and sheep rations. Likewise, experimental evidence indicates that very little attention need be given to the amount of the known vitamins of the B complex in the ration for these classes of livestock if ordinary feeds are used. Much remains to be learned about the factors influencing the growth of micro-organisms in the paunch and the influence of their growth on the nutritive value of the feeds.

HOGS—In the care of hogs, attention must be given to both the quality of the proteins and to the water soluble vitamin content of their feed. It is a good feeding practice to use a mixture of protein concentrates as a supplement for hogs rather than to depend on any single concentrate. Use of a liberal amount of high quality legume hay along with wheat by-products or oats will usually supply an adequate amount of water soluble vitamins.

CAROTENE (provitamin A) is not made by micro-organisms growing in the paunch so it must be provided in the feed for both ruminants and nonruminants. The main problem for the feed manufacturer, so far as carotene is concerned, has to do with its instability. No practical way has been devised to prevent a loss of carotene in feed. Certain anti-oxidants and storage at cool temperature will reduce the loss. In determining the amount of carotene a feed should contain when it is manufactured, allowance must be made for the loss that will probably occur before the feed is used.

Sunshine and sun-cured roughage will usually supply sufficient vitamin D for meat and dairy animals.

MINERALS—There is much uncertainty and difference of opinion as to just what mineral elements should be included in mixed feeds or put in a mineral mixture to be used as a supplement. The most practical method is for the feed manufacturer to incorporate in his mixed feed or mineral supplement those elements which would be required to supplement adequately the most deficient ration that might be used by a farmer.

The ideal way would be to supplement each feed combination with the right amount of each mineral element so that the mineral supplement and the minerals contained in the ration would meet the need of the particular animal receiving the feed. Farm feeds vary so much in their mineral content that such an ideal solution of the mineral supplement problem is not practical.

Not many years ago salt was the only mineral supplement in general use. As a result of our increased knowledge of the function of the mineral elements in animal nutrition and the deficiency of certain minerals in the feeds produced in various localities, a number of other elements have been added to the list that must be used as supplements under certain conditions. This list includes calcium, phosphorus, iodine, iron, magnesium and cobalt. No doubt additional elements will be added to this list as we learn more about the mineral requirements of

livestock and the mineral deficiencies of many of our feeds. Until this information is available, the practice of using a mineral mixture containing all the mineral elements that might be deficient in a ration has much merit.

Oats and Cottonseed Cake for Fattening Cattle

In three years' tests of rations for fattening steer calves in dry lot the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station found that oats can be substituted for one-half the corn in a calf fattening ration without significantly reducing the rate or economy of gain. The substitution can be made profitably when a good quality of oats is grown on the farm or can be purchased at less than half the price of corn per bushel.

Cottonseed cake (43%) can be fed to the extent of at least one-half the corn without reducing the efficiency of the ration if an adequate source of Vitamin A is provided. This substitution can be considered when 43% cottonseed cake sells at the same or at a lower price per pound than corn.

That a dry roughage is not necessary in a fattening ration for beef calves if from .05-.10 pound of ground limestone is fed per steer daily.

There was no significant difference in the average daily gains made on the different rations in any of the three years. Differences in results were in economy of gain and value of finished product. On these points, the following observations were made:

A half-ration of corn plus all the 43 per cent cottonseed cake the steers will eat produced as rapid and economical gains as a full corn ration. The fact that 5.01 lbs. of cottonseed cake fully replaced 5.03 lbs. of shelled corn gives cottonseed cake equal value to corn.

A ration in which half the corn was replaced with all the oats the steers would eat was practically equal to the corn ration in producing rapid and economical gains. The slightly, although not significantly, lower rate of gain was reflected in the higher feed requirement per unit of gain. These figures indicate oats have 94.9 per cent the value of corn as a weight producer for fattening beef calves.

Each year the corn fed steers have produced carcasses fully as good as expected. The oats fed steers have been better than expected and closely rivaled the corn fed steers in all respects. The carcasses of the steers fed the heavy allowance of cottonseed cake were criticized in 1939 for lacking thickness of loin, fullness of flank and color of fat as compared to those steers fed either corn or oats.

MacNicol Joins A.F.M.A.

E. P. (Jerry) MacNicol, Memphis, Tenn., whose years as sec'y of the Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n has seen continued expansion of that organization, and extensive benefits to the feed trade of the South thru his efforts, has been appointed assistant to President Ralph M. Field of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Chicago.

Jerry MacNicol has endeared himself to feed circles thru the part he has played in securing more equitable and uniform feed control laws in the southern states.

During recent years, Mr. MacNicol has fostered good feeling between the feed manufacturers, and educational and feed law enforcement bodies thru holding his conventions at the agricultural colleges of the south. His final job with the Southern ass'n will be supervision of the organization's annual convention and feed nutrition school in co-operation with the University of Florida at Gainesville, Nov. 6 and 7.

With the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Mr. MacNicol will devote his efforts to membership contact and representation of the ass'n at industry meetings. This will leave President Field free to devote his time to executive and office duties which have greatly increased in the last year.

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Receiving and Stock Book for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any grain on hand. Size 9¼x11½, 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 loads. Well printed on linen ledger paper, bound in cloth with keratol back and corners. Order Form 321. Weight 2¾ lbs. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Grain Scale Book, a combined Journal and Receiving book. Each man's grain is entered on his own page. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 252 numbered pages and 28 page index, size 10½x15½ inches, will accommodate 10,332 loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with keratol back and corners. Weight 5 lbs. Order Form 23. Price \$4.00, plus postage.

Grain Receiving Register is designed for recording the receipts of farmers' grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size 8½x14 inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Weight 3 lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.55, plus postage.

Duplicating Receiving Book, designed to facilitate the recording of loads received from farmers. Book contains 225 leaves, size 12x12 inches with 33 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the inside half with carbon between. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports. Check bound with canvas back, nine sheets of carbon. Weight 4½ lbs. Order Form 66. Price \$2.60, plus postage.

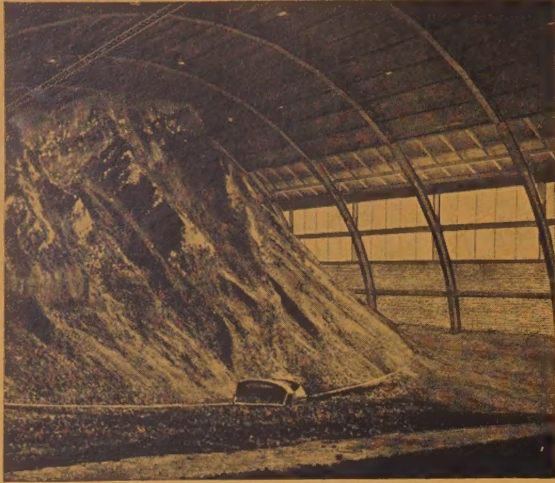
Grain Receiving Ledger, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the grain handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective headings. Contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines to page, and a 28-page index, size 8½x13¾, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Weight 2½ lbs. Order Form. 43. Price \$3.00, plus postage.

Form 43XX contains 428 pages same paper and ruling as Form 43. Weight 4¾ lbs. Price \$5.00, plus postage.

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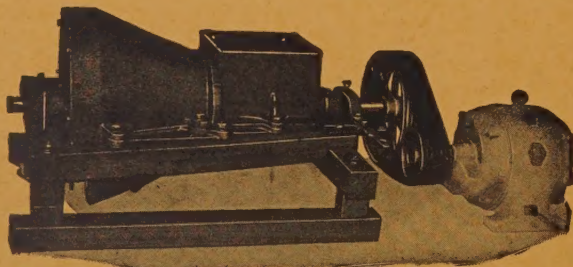
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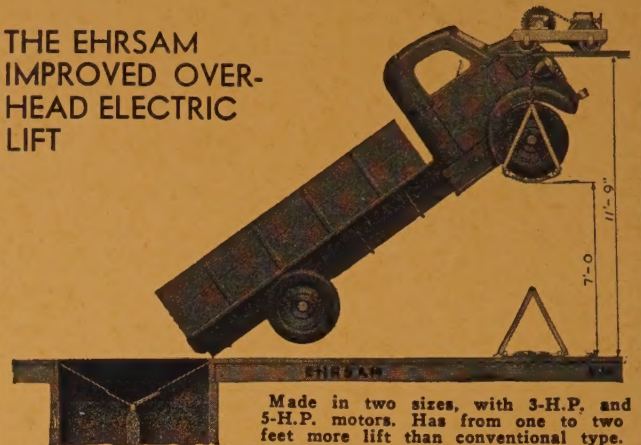
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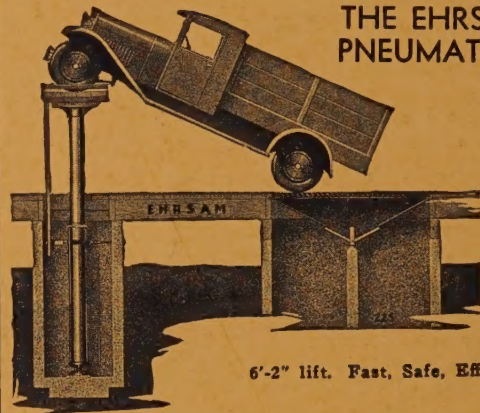
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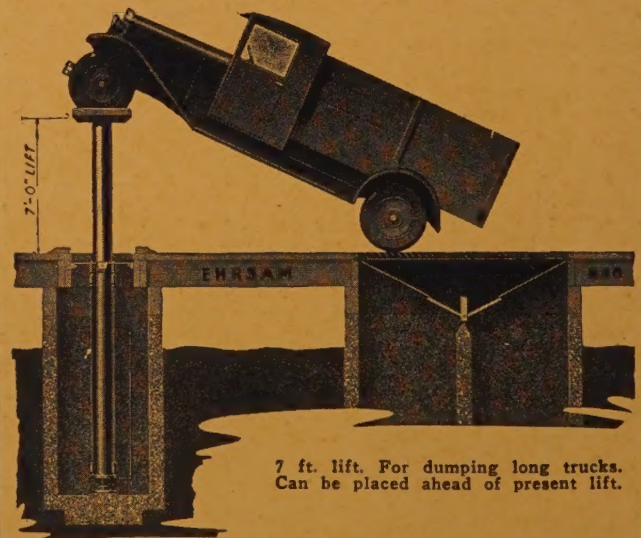
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